

## Iraq launches trade fair

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq launched a trade offensive on Sunday by opening a fair aimed at wooing new business from both Eastern and Western states despite seven years of war with Iran. Libya is taking part for the first time after Tripoli and Baghdad agreed to restore diplomatic ties. Thailand is another newcomer. Trade Minister Mohammad Mehdi said participants at Iraq's 24th International Trade Fair, from 1,500 companies based in 56 countries, would foster better business. First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, who opened the fair on behalf of President Saddam Hussein, told delegates that the nation's annual national income rose by an average 16 per cent between 1968 and 1987. Income per capita had increased to 718 Iraqi dinars (\$2.297) in 1986 from 112 dinars (\$358) in 1958, he said. At last year's fair, Iraq was reported to have concluded deals worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

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## King reaffirms solidarity with Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday contacted Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and reaffirmed Jordan's solidarity with and support of Iraq in its battle to defend the Arab Nation and the Arab dignity. The King, in a telephone conversation with President Hussein, also underlined the depth of the friendly relations between the two brotherly states in the service of the Arab Nation. The King also denounced the continuous Iranian assault on Iraq and the Arab Nation and the recent Iranian missile attacks on civilian targets in Baghdad. President Hussein expressed his thanks and appreciation for His Majesty's brotherly initiative and reaffirmed the pride of the Iraqi people and leadership in Jordan's national stand in support of Iraq.

## Omani official arrives with message to Rifai

AMMAN (Petra) — The director of Income and Investments Department at the Omani Finance Ministry, Humud Ibn Ibrahim Ibn Soumar, arrived in Amman on Sunday with a message to Prime Minister Zaid Rifai from Omani Deputy Premier Qais Ibn Abdul Mun'em Al Zawawi. Mr. Ibn Soumar, who will be spending two days in Jordan, said the message deals with Jordanian-Omani relations. He was met upon arrival at the airport by Ministry of Finance Under-Secretary Abdul Majid Qasem.

## Ceremonies to mark the Prophet's birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan, along with the Arab and Islamic worlds, will celebrate the Prophet Mohammad's birthday on Tuesday with religious ceremonies to be held in mosques around the country. The main ceremony will be held at Al Hussein Mosque in Amman. All government departments and public institutions will be closed on the occasion, and Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin announced that all liquor stores, night clubs and bars will also remain closed from 5 p.m. on Monday until 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

## Civil defence sirens to be tested

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Defence Department (CDD) will on Tuesday test its sirens in Amman, Irbid and Zarqa, an official announcement said. The announcement said that testing of sirens was carried out in Zarqa on Sunday and a similar test will be conducted in Irbid on Monday, but the sirens of the three cities will be tested simultaneously on Tuesday.

## Hindawi returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Thoukan Al Hindawi Sunday returned to Amman after heading Jordan's delegation to the 24th general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) which began in Paris on Oct. 20. The conference lasts for one month.

## INSIDE

- Korean hostage 'rescued' from car boot, page 2
- Leading Swedish clergyman supports Mideast peace conference, page 3
- Unveiling the CIA veil, page 4
- Sahel edges towards destruction, page 5
- German colt prevails in U.S. race, page 6
- World Bank discounts threat to lending, page 7
- Mozambique ambush death toll rises, page 8

# King: Jordan seeks end to all Arab differences and unified and effective stand through summit

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

JORDAN is seeking to an end to all inter-Arab differences and a unified and effective stand through the extraordinary Arab summit in Amman on Nov. 8 to counter all challenges facing the Arab Nation, His Majesty King Hussein said Sunday.

"This endeavour should be coupled by continued and relentless efforts to build our Armed Forces and strengthen our defence capabilities," King Hussein

said in an address at a ceremony graduating the 25th batch from the Royal Military Academy. Jordan and the Arab Nation, the King said, seek peace based

on justice and right — "a peace that can guarantee the return of usurped rights and lands to their lawful owners and return the Arab and Islamic identity to the city of Jerusalem and end usurpation and Judaisation and all other forms of oppression."

"Jordan seeks to establish peace and tranquillity in the land of peace in conformity with the Kingdom's firm national principles and commitments that call for providing protection for Arab soil and heritage," King Hussein said. "We seek peace which is in harmony with the Charter of the

United Nations and the principles of international law," the King added.

Jordan, he said, will remain committed to these principles "until all the Arab land is liberated and holy shrines and our kinsmen regain freedom from occupation, aggression and injustice, and until the Arab banners are once again hoisted on Jerusalem."

King Hussein said he was proud to see the new group of officers graduating from the

(Continued on page 5)



His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday attends the graduation ceremony of a new batch of graduates from the Royal Military Academy (Petra photo)



## Musavi spurns Walters' warning

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iran on Sunday dismissed an implicit American warning that Washington might seek to punish Tehran for its refusal to accept U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 which calls for an immediate ceasefire in the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Tehran Radio quoted Prime Minister Mir Hussein Musavi as saying that the U.S. would be unable to react militarily if Iran rejected the resolution. Mr. Musavi said Iran's position would be made clear by slogans to be chanted during a rally scheduled for Wednesday, marking the eighth anniversary of the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran by Iranian militants.

Mr. Musavi's remarks came one day after General Vernon Walters, the U.S. ambassador to the U.N., said Washington might seek to punish Tehran for its refusal to abide by Resolution 598. Gen. Walters, in an interview with Voice of America, pointed out that Article Seven of the U.N. Charter provides for a series of measures, "including the use of armed force, against someone who doesn't accept a mandatory resolution of the Security Council."

Tehran Radio, in its report on Sunday, did not provide direct quotes by Mr. Musavi but paraphrased them.

In Rome, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti said on Saturday that the United Nations could be within days of clinching a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war.

## Iraq and Iran report attacks on oil targets

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said Sunday its warplanes bombed two Iranian oil centres in the southern Khuzestan province and Tehran claimed its fighter bombers retaliated by raiding similar installations in northern Iraq.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said separate formations launched simultaneous air raids on the Bahran Sar and Omediyeh installations at 10 a.m. (0700 GMT).

The agency quoted a spokesman as saying Iraq "plans to turn this war into a catastrophe for the Iranians." He said: "The Iraqi jets returned safely to base, after scoring accurate hits on their targets and setting them ablaze."

Tehran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) confirmed that Iraqi warplanes

struck "urban installations at Omediyeh" but made no mention of attacks on nearby Bahran Sar. It said the facility sustained damage but no casualties were reported.

IRNA said Iranian jets bombed at noon (0930 GMT) oil installations in Nuzali, near the northern Iraqi city of Mosul, to avenge the attack on Omediyeh. But Iraq did not confirm the raid.

The Bahran Sar oilfield, 65 kilometres north of Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island, has been raided several times in the past, most recently on Sept. 18.

Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan said on Wednesday that Baghdad was determined to continue destroying Iran's economic installations until it accepted a comprehensive peace.

## Vorontsov leaves Gulf after talks in Tehran

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Vorontsov left Tehran for home on Sunday, ending a three-day visit to the Gulf widely seen as a Soviet effort at achieving a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war.

Mr. Vorontsov, who arrived in Tehran on Saturday after visits to Iraq and Kuwait, held talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati on Sunday. The Iranian news agency, IRNA, quoted him as calling on the U.S. to end its naval presence in the Gulf.

Mr. Vorontsov's mission was stirring particular interest because Iran and Iraq have just delivered to the U.N. confidential replies on a ceasefire proposal and there was speculation a truce in the seven-year-old war might be within reach.

The Soviet envoy has said a ceasefire would have to be implemented sooner or later.

Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, who held the rotating presidency of the U.N. Security Council in October, said in Rome on Saturday he thought "we could manage to have something conclusive within a few days."

IRNA quoted Mr. Vorontsov as saying his country would like the United States to stop its "ugly acts" in the Gulf and withdraw its navy from strategic waterway.

On his arrival in Tehran from Kuwait on Saturday, Mr. Vorontsov said he was eager to hear Iran's views on the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 598 which called for in the Iran-Iraq war.

Sunday's IRNA report did not mention the U.N. peace efforts further, but said Mr. Besharati told Mr. Vorontsov Tehran "appreciated the realistic outlook of the Soviets on the Persian Gulf issue."

Mr. Besharati outlined Iran's position that the only way to end tension in the Gulf was through withdrawal of foreign forces from

(Continued on page 3)

## Bomb sets fire to Jerusalem bus

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — A petrol bomb set a bus on fire in Arab Jerusalem as Arab demonstrations spread through the Israeli-occupied territories on Sunday, Israeli army radio and military sources said. There were no injuries on the bus, which was travelling past Hebrew University when it caught fire following the attack, army radio said. Palestinians threw stones in the Gaza Strip and in the Jenin and Dheisheh refugee camps on the West Bank, and in Hebron, Arab protesters staged a commercial strike, military sources said. A tourist driving near Jericho was injured when a stone smashed his windshield, the sources said. The protests were sparked by the death on Friday of a Palestinian student who was shot by Israeli troops in an earlier demonstration at Bethlehem University.



KING RECEIVES LEBANESE MESSAGE: His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday receives a message from Lebanese President Amin Gemayel dealing with preparations for the extraordinary Arab summit meeting due to open in Amman on Nov. 8. The message was delivered to the King at

the Royal Court by Mr. Ghassan Tweini, advisor to President Gemayel. The audience was in the presence of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem and Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh (Petra photo)

## Howe: Arab states should press Moscow for Iran-Iraq ceasefire

AMMAN (J.T.) — Britain called on Arab states on Sunday to press the Soviet Union for help to enforce a United Nations ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said the extraordinary Arab summit due to open here next week could assist Gulf peace efforts "not least by sending a clear message to Moscow that Soviet foot-dragging at the U.N. must come to an end."

Mr. Howe made his comments in a speech to the Jordan-British Society after arriving earlier from Cairo, where he had welcomed current Soviet diplomatic activity in the Gulf.

He repeated calls he made in Egypt for Moscow to follow up U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, which demanded a Gulf war ceasefire and an arms embargo if diplomatic efforts failed.

"The Russians have no right to chastise us for looking long and hard at their proposal for a U.N. naval force (to patrol Gulf waters)," he said.

Mr. Howe said the Soviet idea was full of political and practical problems whereas the U.N. Security Council had already agreed on enforcement measures.

"So why are the Russians holding it up? We must all show that we mean business in bringing the senseless killing to a long overdue end," Mr. Howe declared.

"Both Iran and Iraq must be made to realise that the international community's patience is exhausted and that time is running out."

Mr. Howe expressed strong support for His Majesty King Hussein's proposal for an international Middle East peace conference under U.N. auspices.

"After a sustained and vigorous examination of all other



Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and his wife receive British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and his wife upon their arrival here on Sunday (Petra photo)

ideas, we see a plain truth — there is no valid alternative to an international conference," Mr. Howe said in his speech.

"Other ideas have been shown to be blind alleys. Worse, they can all too easily become alibis for inaction."

Mr. Howe appealed for renewed efforts to achieve a settlement that would guarantee the security of all states in the region, including Israel, and the legitimate rights of Palestinians, including their right to self-determination.

He urged Zionists and Palestinians to recognise each other's patriotism and said Palestinians "should challenge them (Israelis) to make a last and just peace. They should be striving to put to them an offer which they cannot refuse."

Mr. Howe, who is on his first trip to Jordan, held talks on Sunday with Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri.

He is due to be received by the King on Monday. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan,

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Planning Minister Taher Kanaan and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Zaid Ibn Shaker will also hold talks with Mr. Howe.

In an arrival statement at Amman airport, Mr. Howe told reporters that "Jordan is of course in the heart of activity to end the disputes" in the Gulf and the Middle East.

"Britain stands foursquare behind King Hussein's tireless efforts in that respect," Mr. Howe said.

Mr. Howe met in Cairo with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Egyptian ministers during which, he said, they agreed on the need for an international conference for peace in the Middle East.

He rejected suggestions that the prospect of next year's U.S. and Israeli elections had thrown up a roadblock preventing an international Middle East peace conference.

(Continued on page 5)

## China's old guard bows out of party leadership

PEKING (R) — Veteran revolutionaries left the centre-stage of China's power politics on Sunday, in sweeping changes at the top of the 46 million-member Communist Party.

Deng Xiaoping, who has championed radical economic reforms and the cause of promoting the next generation of leaders, was one of more than 90 members to step down from the party's guiding Central Committee.

The new and younger Central Committee of 175 members, announced at the close of the party's national congress, was 34 fewer than the old body and contained more than 60 new names.

But while 83-year-old Deng is expected to remain China's most powerful leader until his death, his ageing comrades will pass into relative obscurity, diplomats said.

"His prestige and wisdom will ensure him a major role in both the party and the state," a congress spokesman told a news conference in the Great Hall of the People when asked about Mr. Deng's future.

The changes appeared to leave Mr. Deng's 69-year-old protégé, Premier and acting party leader Zhao Ziyang, in a strong position

to succeed Mr. Deng eventually as the country's paramount leader.

Mr. Deng's departure from the Central Committee means he will also step down from the party's policy-making politburo and elite Standing Committee. But thanks to a constitutional change approved on Sunday, he is expected to remain head of the party's powerful Central Military Commission.

President Li Xiannian and fellow politburo members Chen Yun and Peng Zhen, all aged over 80 and regarded as party hardliners, accompanied Mr. Deng into semi-retirement.

Nine members of the 20-strong politburo, or inner cabinet, left the Central Committee.

Mr. Chen could barely walk across the rostrum on the first day of the eight-day congress and an official said he was too ill to attend the closing ceremony.

Mr. Deng, who usually looks in robust health, had to be helped from his chair by an attendant as the congress ended.

Foreign reporters and cameramen were allowed to attend the opening session of the congress and just 20 minutes of its final ceremony.

## Chirac begins visit to Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac arrived in Israel on Sunday and said he hoped his visit would help improve relations between the two countries.

Mr. Chirac's trip, the first ever by a French prime minister to Israel, was expected to touch on bilateral issues and solutions to the Arab-Israeli conflict during his three-day visit.

Mr. Chirac was received by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir in an outdoor welcoming ceremony near the Knesset.

Commentaries in the Israeli press noted that an "important factor in Mr. Chirac's visit may be a desire to gain support among French Jews in the 1988 French elections."

France and Israel enjoyed close ties in the 1950s, but relations deteriorated in the 1960s and 1970s after France imposed an arms embargo on Israel and often expressed support of the Arab causes.

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## 2 Home - Middle East news

# 'Korean hostage freed from Beirut car boot'

BEIRUT (R) — A kidnapped South Korean was plucked to freedom from a car boot by the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia, after his captors had agreed to let him go for \$1.15 million, Muslim security sources said on Sunday.

They said release of South Korean diplomat Do Chae-Sung after 21 months as a Beirut hostage reflected Amal's long experience as an intermediary at getting kidnapped foreigners out of sticky situations.

Mr. Do, 44, arrived in Geneva on Saturday, looking exhausted, thin and shattered. An airline official said he sat through the flight from Lebanon "as if paralysed, traumatised, in shock."

A South Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman called on Sunday for the release of at least 26 other foreigners believed kidnapped in Lebanon, and denied that Seoul had paid a ransom.

Muslim security sources in Beirut told Reuters Amal acted as the intermediary in the release of the second secretary, who was abducted as he was being driven to work on Jan. 31, 1986.

The sources said Amal was asked by unnamed Shi'ite "middlemen" to send militiamen to pick up Mr. Do from the boot of a car parked on west Beirut street

freed and that he had flown home via Kuwait on Wednesday.

A senior Amal security official said on Saturday, when Mr. Do actually left Beirut, that the deception was necessary to protect him until he received new travel documents from Seoul.

Mr. Berri, a mainstream Shi'ite leader, has acted as intermediary in more than 10 hostage incidents in Lebanon over the past three years, including the release of 39 Americans taken from a hijacked Trans World Airlines plane in June 1985.

Political analysts said they believed Amal's success stemmed from its strong influence with Shi'ite Muslim militants loyal to Iran and also from its close ties to Syria, the main foreign power broker in Lebanon.

Mr. Berri has repeatedly condemned kidnapping and in August hit out at the role of Muslim fundamentalists in seizing foreigners.

In some cases, negotiations have been made easier when kidnappers enjoyed close links with Amal.

One example was the release in February, 1986, of a Spanish anti-terrorist policeman who had been abducted by relatives of two Amal members jailed in Spain.

## Lebanon's October death toll reaches 72

BEIRUT (R) — Twenty-six of the 72 people who lost their lives violently in Lebanon over the past month died in criminal incidents, security sources said on Sunday.

"It's difficult to distinguish between war and crime," said one militiaman. "But economic problems have prompted an upsurge in armed robbery."

October's total death toll was down on the September figure of 100, reflecting a lull in civil war battles.

The sources said at least 15 people were killed in shelling of southern Lebanese villages by artillery manned by Israelis and their South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia allies on the edge of an Israeli-declared "security zone."

One man was killed by a mine inside the border strip and another died at a hilltop vacated by the SLA at Yater village.

Three foreigners were among the month's war victims.

A Nepalese soldier serving with the U.N. peacekeeping force was killed by fire from SLA positions.

On Oct. 29, unidentified gunmen pumped sub-machinegun and pistol bullets into three French embassy guards in Beirut, killing two outright and seriously wounding the third.

Eleven people died in fighting between Palestinian guerrillas and Shi'ite Muslim Amal militiamen around refugee camps in Beirut and the south, the sources said.

Five died on Beirut's Green Line divide, a car bomb killed three more in the northern city of Tripoli and a feud in Lebanon's Syrian Nationalist Social Party accounted for four.

A Syrian soldier was shot dead in Muslim west Beirut and a pro-Syrian journalist was murdered on the city's southern edge.

## Gulf states fear sudden U.S. Navy pullout

By David Nagy  
Reuters

BAHRAIN — Three months after the first U.S. navy tanker convoy sailed forth and struck a mine, the leaders of the Gulf Arab states seem to have one deep misgiving about the U.S.-Iranian showdown off their shores.

"They're afraid we'll do another Beirut — take our ships and just tootle off," said a U.S. diplomat at one Gulf outpost.

"We can go anytime. But they have to stay. And there is Iran, just 120 miles across some very shallow water."

Another Western diplomat in a different Gulf Arab country summarised the fears this way: "These small states would be naked to Iranian retaliation if the Americans cut and run."

The sudden withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Beirut in 1984 crops up often in talks with diplomats in the region about the navy's controversial convoy operations, its occasional shooting matches with Iranians and what the Gulf Arab states think about all this in retrospect.

The diplomatic consensus is that most support the muscular U.S. policy — although some want tougher retaliations — and accept all its risks except for an American vanishing act.

In the case of Beirut, President Reagan withdrew the Marines from a Multinational Force a few months after a suicide bomber demolished their barracks and killed 241 men.

Mr. Reagan had said those troops would stay until peace was

assured. But their deployment stirred fierce political opposition and a public scare of the United States being dragged into Lebanon's bloody civil war.

Diplomats say the potential parallels are not lost on Gulf leaders — who follow American politics closely — even though the U.S. military force in the region now numbers nearly 40 ships and more than 20,000 men and no American has yet died in combat with Iranians.

Thirty-seven died in an Iraqi missile blasted the frigate Stark last May — the Iraqis said it was mistaken for an Iranian tanker — and one envoy commented:

### NEWS ANALYSIS

"Reagan's difficulties with the Congress over Gulf policy, likely to be exacerbated in an election year, do not make for confidence in Washington maintaining a permanent policy in this region."

Apart from that qualm, however, the view expressed by diplomats in touch with Gulf state leaders is that the decision to raise the American flag on 11 Kuwaiti tankers and put them in the navy's care is generally more popular in the region than back in the United States.

Popular, but taboo. While U.S. warships ply the Gulf, while their sailors may be seen here and there on shore leave, the subject of the outside military buildup and the convoys is rarely discussed publicly by officials of Gulf Arab states.

Foreign analysts say this is due partly to a traditional Arab preference for discretion in business and diplomacy — but mostly to wariness of Iran, where anti-Arab passions have been roused by seven years of war with Iraq.

Iran looks intimidating to the six Gulf Arab states of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Kuwait. It has about three times their combined population, much stronger armed forces and a revolutionary government fired by fundamentalist Shi'ite Muslim fervour.

The only regular insight into the viewpoint of Gulf officials thus comes from the envoys who deal with them.

When the topic is military, they too reflect the touchy diplomatic atmosphere of this region and request anonymity.

Among the points made in recent Reuters interviews in several cities along the 550-mile waterway was that while all the Gulf Arab states generally support the convoy effort, some have been taken aback at the size of the foreign naval buildup.

"They had no idea it would lead to a situation where 60 to 70 foreign warships came to the Gulf," said one senior Western diplomat. "The extent of the participation surprised everyone, including the Kuwaitis."

In fact there are, or soon will be, 80 or more foreign warships in the Gulf or the adjacent Arabian Sea, including Soviet vessels that escort tankers Moscow leased to Kuwait.

Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and The Netherlands also help patrol sea lanes which carry one-sixth of the oil needs of the

non-Communist World.

Diplomats said support for the foreign naval presence tended to be stronger among more northerly Gulf states close to the Iranian hostilities and more ambiguous farther south, but the main complaint heard was that the Americans should retaliate harder for what are seen as Iranian provocations.

Some Arab leaders privately expressed disappointment when the navy chose to destroy an Iranian oil platform on Oct. 19 after a Chinese-designed Silex worm missile heavily damaged the U.S.-flag tanker Sea Isle City in Kuwait's harbour.

Several senior Arab officials wanted the Americans to hit Iran's Silkorm sites on the mainland.

Dissenting views about the reflaggings and U.S.-Iranian clashes are heard in non-official circles, reflecting some of the same fears and criticisms heard in the West.

"The Americans came in to make navigation in the Gulf safer, but the area has in fact become more dangerous for everything and everyone," said the English-language Khaleej Times newspaper of Dubai in a recent editorial.

Arab nationalists and leftist intellectuals in Kuwait make the same argument, saying Kuwait's oil interests are more at risk now. A major offshore oil terminal was knocked out of action by a Silkorm on Oct. 22.

But the policymakers disagree. The view persists that America should hit Iran harder next time it comes to blows.

## French Socialists took commission on Iran arms sales — magazine

PARIS (R) — The French Socialist Party took a commission from illegal arms sales to Iran between 1982 and 1985 while it was in government, according to a French magazine to be published on Monday.

The right-wing magazine Le Point, in an article made available to Reuters ahead of publication, said the Socialist government, which ruled until 1986, sold 500,000 artillery shells to Iran while it was in office.

Former Socialist Defence Minister Charles Hernu laughed off the accusations on Saturday, saying: "Do I look like someone who would sell weapons to Iran?"

"These affairs are going to be numerous before the presidential elections. They leave me cold," Mr. Hernu told reporters. Socialist Party First Secretary Lionel Jospin refused to comment.

Le Point said the allegations were contained in a secret report drawn up by the head of the French army's logistics section, Jean-Francois Barba.

Quoting what it said was an official report, Le Point said between three and five per cent of the profits from the sales had gone directly into Socialist Party coffers.

French political sources said the claim was the latest in a series of politically-motivated attacks and allegations of corruption

ahead of presidential elections due next April.

Le Point said investigators would probably accuse Jean-Francois Dubois, Mr. Hernu's senior political counsellor in the Socialist government, of involvement in the arms sales and added that Mr. Hernu knew of the sales.

Selling arms to Iran is illegal in France under a self-imposed embargo.

Le Point said the French armaments company Luchaire had logged the shells as being sold to Ecuador, Portugal, Israel, Yugoslavia and Thailand, but they were all sold to Iran.

The magazine said Luchaire had also sold explosives to Iran, and the same type of explosive had been used in a series of bomb attacks in Paris last year in which 13 people were killed.

Le Point said an investigating magistrate had asked Defence Minister Andre Giraud to declassify Barba's report so that he could study it and decide whether prosecutions should be made.

The government has made no comment on the matter.

Allegations of secret French arms deals with Iran were made in 1986, also shortly before general elections, but it was not alleged then that the Socialist Party took part of the profits.

Le Point said French security services had alerted President

Francois Mitterrand to the alleged sale.

France and Iran severed diplomatic relations last July after an Iranian embassy official in Paris refused to face questioning by a French judge over alleged links to the 1986 bombings.

Meanwhile a Beirut newspaper said Sunday the former Socialist government in France was engaged in secret negotiations with Iran to free French hostages in Lebanon for a ransom of \$3 million.

## Belgian, Dutch ships start Gulf operations Tuesday

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgian and Dutch minesweepers are to begin operations in the Gulf of Oman — just outside the Gulf war zone — on Tuesday, the Belgian Defence Ministry said on Sunday.

The joint force of four minesweepers and one support ship set sail for the region six weeks ago to help French, British and Italian vessels keep vital shipping lanes open for oil exports to the West.

The Belgian and Dutch vessels are designated to operate in the Gulf east of Qatar.

But following a U.S. retaliatory raid on Iranian oil platforms

last month, the two governments said the ships would not move into the region until Britain could assure their protection.

In a statement carried by the Belgian News Agency Belga, the Defence Ministry said the joint fleet arrived on Sunday in Fujairah, one of the United Arab Emirates.

It said the vessels would make final logistical preparations there before beginning minesweeping operations in the Gulf of Oman, just outside the strategic Strait of Hormuz at the southern tip of the Gulf.

## Egypt to produce U.S. M-1 battle tank

CAIRO (R) — Egypt is to produce the M-1 battle tank in a joint venture with the United States, Defence Minister Field Marshal Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala said in an interview published on Sunday.

"Production of M-1 tanks will not cover our own needs but will consolidate the capabilities of our

friends in the region," he told Cairo's Al Difa monthly magazine.

Marshal Abu Ghazala gave no further details on the U.S.-manufactured M-1 Abrams tank project but Defence Ministry sources said a plant is already under construction.

He singled out Iraq as one of Egypt's arms customers but said Egypt also sells weapons to other Arab, African and Asian countries.

The United States is Egypt's arms supplier and provides it with an annual military aid of \$1.2 billion.

## Leading Turkish Communists to return home

ANKARA (R) — Two leading Turkish Communists have announced plans to end self-imposed exile this month and form a legal party in Turkey, where Communism and its propagation have been outlawed since the mid-1920s.

The return from Brussels of Haydar Kutlu and Nihat Sargin is seen as a move aimed at embarrassing conservative Prime Minister Turgut Ozal before the Nov. 29 general election.

They also seek to capitalise on Turkey's drive to join the European Community and Western pressure on Ankara to enhance its democratic image, political sources say.

Mr. Ozal hinted last week that some anti-Communist laws may be repealed. "I cannot tell you anything on changing these laws.

This is a matter of time. It is important that some groups in society should not be frightened by change," he told reporters.

But in an interview with the daily Hurriyet, he said: "The time has not come when a Communist Party would be permitted in Turkey. There are still people whose skin crawls at the mention of Communism or an (Islamic) theocratic party are mentioned."

Kutlu and Sargin, who announced plans to return through local papers, were among hundreds of people who fled Turkey at the time of the 1980 military coup, which stamped out political violence that had claimed more than 5,000 lives.

Many exiles face prosecution if they return. Political sources say Kutlu and Sargin most likely

would be held on charges of leaving the country without passports.

Kutlu is secretary-general of the Turkish Communist Party and Sargin holds the same post in the pro-Moscow Turkish Workers Party (TWP). They merged last month under the banner of the Turkish United Communist Party.

The merger was the brainchild of Behice Boran, who died in Brussels only a few days later. Always regarded as a diehard Communist, in 1975 she became the first woman in Turkey to lead a political party — the TWP which professed Socialist ideals.

After the 1980 coup and the dissolution of all political parties, Kutlu and Boran fled first to East Germany.

## Afghan rebels pass Stingers to Iran, Soviets report

MOSCOW (R) — Afghan rebels are passing U.S.-supplied Stinger missiles to Iran, which then uses them against American shipping in the Gulf, with the full knowledge of the U.S. administration, according to a Soviet weekly newspaper.

The report in Novoye Vremya said that over the past six months about 100 Stinger missiles had fallen into the hands of the Iranians through Afghan rebels based in Pakistan. "not without the full knowledge of U.S. leaders."

"It seems that the banks of the Potomac are threatened by a new scandal — Stingergate," the article declared, adding that it seemed the United States was prepared to risk the lives of its own people to achieve its aims in Afghanistan.

Washington has refused to sell Stingers to Gulf Arab states, fearing they might fall into the hands of extremists, but has supplied large numbers to the Afghan guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed government.

### TV & RADIO

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#### PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran  
15:50 Programme review  
15:55 Cartoons and children programmes  
16:30 Journeys to Art  
17:10 Jack Hallon  
17:40 Physics in Action  
18:00 Arabic Series  
19:00 Message from Oman  
19:20 Local programme  
19:45 Arabic Series  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Arabic Series  
21:30 Variety programme  
22:00 Arabic Series  
23:00 News Summary in Arabic  
23:10 Close down

#### PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 Histories Naturelles  
19:00 News in French  
19:15 Weekly Sports magazine (French)  
19:30 Soccer in Action  
19:45 Beyond 2000  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Kate and Al  
21:00 Communication  
21:10 Fiction Crest  
22:00 News in English  
22:20 Tavitola (mini-series)

#### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 90 MHz. FM & partly on 95.0 KHz. SW

Tel. 771114

07:00 Light Music  
07:30 Newsdesk  
08:00 Morning Show  
09:00 News Summary  
10:00 Just a Minute  
10:05 News Minister  
11:00 News Summary  
12:05 Pop Session  
13:05 News Summary  
14:00 Pop Session  
14:30 Piano Music  
15:00 Concert Hour  
16:00 News Summary  
16:05 Instrumentals  
16:50 Old Favorites  
17:00 Young Sound  
17:30 Pop Session  
18:00 News Summary  
18:05 Sports Roundup  
18:30 Music  
19:00 News  
19:30 Date with a Star  
20:00 Evening Show  
21:00 News Summary  
21:05 News Desk  
21:05 Evening Show Contd.  
22:00 News Summary

#### BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1225 KHz

#### 06:00 Newsdesk

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The Battle of Pollock's Crossing 06:45 Reflections 06:50 Waveguide 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Film of the Week 07:45 Recording of the Week 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 One Step at a Time 09:00 World News 09:05 24 Hours News Summary 10:00 World News 10:05 24 Hours News Summary 10:30 The Battle of Pollock's Crossing 11:00 News Summary: Film of the Week 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 Good Books 11:30 Financial News, Sports Roundup 11:45 Pechies' Choice 12:00 News Summary: The Nature of Miracles 12:30 The Vintage Chart Show 13:00 World News 13:05 News About Britain 13:15 Tech Talk 13:30 Album Time 14:00 Newsdesk 14:15 Music 14:45 Sports Roundup 15:00 World News 15:05 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 Anything Goes 16:00 News Summary: Outlook 16:15 Film of the Week 16:45 The Man of Property 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:05 Commentary 17:15 A Future for the Past 17:45 Music for a While 18:00 World News 18:05 Comments 18:15 The Cow and the Torcador 18:30 The A-Z of Hollywood 19:15 The Conch Coo 19:30 News 19:40 Book Choice 19:50 Sports Roundup 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Multitrack 1 21:00 News Summary: Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Review 21:45 Pechies' Choice 22:15 A Future for the Past 23:00 News Summary: Network UK 23:15 The Cow and the Torcador 23:25 Book Choice 00:15 A Personal Look at Remembrance 00:30 Multitrack 1 01:15 Short Story

#### VOICE OF AMERICA

1200 & SW 720, 965, 1140, 1195 and 1210 KHz

#### 06:00 News

06:00 News 06:10 Newsline 06:30 VOA Morning 07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 VOA Morning 11:00 News 11:10 Newsline 11:30 VOA Morning 12:00 News 12:10 Newsline 12:30 VOA Morning 13:00 News 13:10 Newsline 13:30 VOA Morning 14:00 News 14:10 Newsline 14:30 VOA Morning 15:00 News 15:10 Newsline 15:30 VOA Morning 16:00 News 16:10 Newsline 16:30 VOA Morning 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 VOA Morning 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 VOA Morning 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 VOA Morning 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 VOA Morning 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 VOA Morning 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 22:30 VOA Morning 23:00 News 23:10 Newsline 23:30 VOA Morning 24:00 News 24:10 Newsline 24:30 VOA Morning 25:00 News 25:10 Newsline 25:30 VOA Morning 26:00 News 26:10 Newsline 26:30 VOA Morning 27:00 News 27:10 Newsline 27:30 VOA Morning 28:00 News 28:10 Newsline 28:30 VOA Morning 29:00 News 29:10 Newsline 29:30 VOA Morning 30:00 News 30:10 Newsline 30:30 VOA Morning 31:00 News 31:10 Newsline 31:30 VOA Morning 32:00 News 32:10 Newsline 32:30 VOA Morning 33:00 News 33:10 Newsline 33:30 VOA Morning 34:00 News 34:10 Newsline 34:30 VOA Morning 35:00 News 35:10 Newsline 35:30 VOA Morning 36:00 News 36:10 Newsline 36:30 VOA Morning 37:00 News 37:10 Newsline 37:30 VOA Morning 38:00 News 38:10 Newsline 38:30 VOA Morning 39:00 News 39:10 Newsline 39:30 VOA Morning 40:00 News 40:10 Newsline 40:30 VOA Morning 41:00 News 41:10 Newsline 41:30 VOA Morning 42:00 News 42:10 Newsline 42:30 VOA Morning 43:00 News 43:10 Newsline 43:30 VOA Morning 44:00 News 44:10 Newsline 44:30 VOA Morning 45:00 News 45:10 Newsline 45:30 VOA Morning 46:00 News 46:10 Newsline 46:30 VOA Morning 47:00 News 47:10 Newsline 47:30 VOA Morning 48:00 News 48:10 Newsline 48:30 VOA Morning 49:00 News 49:10 Newsline 49:30 VOA Morning 50:00 News 50:10 Newsline 50:30 VOA Morning 51:00 News 51:10 Newsline 51:30 VOA Morning 52:00 News 52:10 Newsline 52:30 VOA Morning 53:00 News 53:10 Newsline 53:30 VOA Morning 54:00 News 54:10 Newsline 54:30 VOA Morning 55:00 News 55:10 Newsline 55:30 VOA Morning 56:00 News 56:10 Newsline 56:30 VOA Morning 57:00 News 57:10 Newsline 57:30 VOA Morning 58:00 News 58:10 Newsline 58:30 VOA Morning 59:00 News 59:10 Newsline 59:30 VOA Morning 60:00 News 60:10 Newsline 60:30 VOA Morning 61:00 News 61:10 Newsline 61:30 VOA Morning 62:00 News 62:10 Newsline 62:30 VOA Morning 63:00 News 63:10 Newsline 63:30 VOA Morning 64:00 News 64:10 Newsline 64:30 VOA Morning 65:00 News 65:10 Newsline 65:30 VOA Morning 66:00 News 66:10 Newsline 66:30 VOA Morning 67:00 News 67:10 Newsline 67:30 VOA Morning 68:00 News 68:10 Newsline 68:30 VOA Morning 69:00 News 69:10 Newsline 69:30 VOA Morning 70:00 News 70:10 Newsline 70:30 VOA Morning 71:00 News 71:10 Newsline 71:30 VOA Morning 72:00 News 72:10 Newsline 72:30 VOA Morning 73:00 News 73:10 Newsline 73:30 VOA Morning 74:00 News 74:10 Newsline 74:30 VOA Morning 75:00 News 75:10 Newsline 75:30 VOA Morning 76:00 News 76:10 Newsline 76:30 VOA Morning 77:00 News 77:10 Newsline 77:30 VOA Morning 78:00 News 78:10 Newsline 78:30 VOA Morning 79:00 News 79:10 Newsline 79:30 VOA Morning 80:00 News 80:10 Newsline 80:30 VOA Morning 81:00 News 81:10 Newsline 81:30 VOA Morning 82:00 News 82:10 Newsline 82:30 VOA Morning 83:00 News 83:10 Newsline 83:30 VOA Morning 84:00 News 84:10 Newsline 84:30 VOA Morning 85:00 News 85:10 Newsline 85:30 VOA Morning 86:00 News 86:10 Newsline 86:30 VOA Morning 87:00 News 87:10 Newsline 87:30 VOA Morning 88:00 News 88:10 Newsline 88:30 VOA Morning 89:00 News 89:10 Newsline 89:30 VOA Morning 90:00 News 90:10 Newsline 90:30 VOA Morning 91:00 News 91:10 Newsline 91:30 VOA Morning 92:00 News 92:10 Newsline 92:30 VOA Morning 93:00 News 93:10 Newsline 93:30 VOA Morning 94:00 News 94:10 Newsline 94:30 VOA Morning 95:00 News 95:10 Newsline 95:30 VOA Morning 96:00 News 96:10 Newsline 96:30 VOA Morning 97:00 News 97:10 Newsline 97:30 VOA Morning 98:00 News 98:10 Newsline 98:30 VOA Morning 99:00 News 99:10 Newsline 99:30 VOA Morning 100:00 News 100:10 Newsline 100:30 VOA Morning 101:00 News 101:10 Newsline 101:30 VOA Morning 102:00 News 102:10 Newsline 102:30 VOA Morning 103:00 News 103:10 Newsline 103:30 VOA Morning 104:00 News 104:10 Newsline 104:30 VOA Morning 105:00 News 105:10 Newsline 105:30 VOA Morning 106:00 News 106:10 Newsline 106:30 VOA Morning 107:00 News 107:10 Newsline 107:30 VOA Morning 108:00 News 108:10 Newsline 108:30 VOA Morning 109:00 News 109:10 Newsline 109:30 VOA Morning 110:00 News 110:10 Newsline 110:30 VOA Morning 111:00 News 111:10 Newsline 111:30 VOA Morning 112:00 News 112:10 Newsline 112:30 VOA Morning 113:00 News 113:10 Newsline 113:30 VOA Morning 114:00 News 114:10 Newsline 114:30 VOA Morning 115:00 News 115:10 Newsline 115:30 VOA Morning 116:00 News 116:10 Newsline 116:30 VOA Morning 117:00 News 117:10 Newsline 1



## Health officials discuss details of new project

AMMAN (J.T.) — A meeting was held at the Ministry of Health on Sunday to discuss details of a work plan for the Health Communication Project (HEALTHCOM). The plan will be implemented by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF), in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the United States Academy for Education Development in Washington, D.C. and financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Addressing the meeting, Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh said that Jordan assigns great importance to all plans designed to preserve the health of mothers

and children, thereby ensuring healthy new generations and bringing down mortality rates among mothers and infants.

The Health Ministry hopes to involve all sectors of the community in reducing health problems, the minister added.

In her address to the meeting, Dr. Sima Bahous, director of the NHF Public Relations and Information Department said that health campaigns will be launched and will include instruction for mothers on bringing up children, feeding infants, the general health of children, illnesses common among children such as diarrhoea and dehydration, and birth spacing.



Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh and Dr. Sima Bahous, director of the Public Relations and Information Department of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation, join with other officials from health-related organisations in a Sunday meeting to discuss the new HEALTHCOM project in Jordan, of which Dr. Bahous is director.

## Jordan deports illegal foreign workers to curb unemployment

By Alistair Lyon  
Reuters

AMMAN — Two months ago, Lutfi Al Minyawi's three workmates at an Amman petrol station were Egyptians like himself. Now Jordanians are washing cars and manning the pumps.

"The police came to my nephew's house and gave him three days to leave because he had no work permit," said Minyawi, 24, from Mansoura, in lower Egypt. "My permit is good for another year, but I read in the newspaper they will not renew it."

To counter unemployment, Jordan is cracking down on illegal foreign workers, most of them from Egypt, and is trying to encourage Jordanian job-seekers to lower their sights.

Unemployment in Jordan has worsened as growing numbers of well-educated youngsters find opportunities curbed by sluggish economic growth at home and a downturn in Gulf economies.

Economists say that while Jordan has so far avoided a mass return of its 325,000 citizens working abroad, the Gulf is no longer creating new jobs for Jordanians to fill.

"We had a built-in migration system," said Mohammad Abdul Hadi, head of the Labour Ministry's research department.

"We educated our kids to be engineers and doctors to satisfy Gulf demand and get high salaries. Now the door is partly closed and pressure is on the Jordanian labour market."

He said a Jordanian wage-earner supports five people on average, the world's highest dependency ratio. The average is one to three in developing nations and one to two in the West.

Accurate employment figures are elusive, partly because it is unclear how female joblessness is gauged and because underemployment cannot be accurately assessed, diplomats say.

Officials say a third of Jordan's 2.8 million people are in the education system and more than half are aged below 15.

Some officials say about 55,000 are jobless, or 10 per cent of the workforce, and say 3.9 per cent population growth brings 30,000 to 35,000 new entrants into the labour market each year. This year only 25,000 will find jobs, one official predicted.

"These are not landless, illiterate peasants," a Western diplomat said. "They are skilled people and could get organised. It's a recipe for social unrest, though none exists now."

He said unemployment could rise to 14 per cent in the next two years, or higher if more was not done to create jobs by stimulating the private sector. The government and armed forces already employ about half the workforce, he added.

The Labour minister, Mr. Haj Hassan, said at least 80,000 foreigners, including 70,000 Egyptians and 10,000 Syrians, were working illegally in Jordan and faced deportation.



Khaled Haj Hassan

He told reporters 4,000 foreign workers were expelled between July 22, when the crackdown began, and mid-October.

Egyptian workers flooded their embassy with complaints, Ambassador Ihab Wahba told Reuters. "We had many calls, some said they had no time to collect wages owed to them, others said they had seen their friends pushed into the trucks and taken away."

Mr. Wahba said he was happy with assurances from Public Security Department chief Abdul Hadi Al Majali, the labour minister and other officials that deportees would not be harassed or ill-treated. "They promised to investigate complaints."

Mr. Haj Hassan said cases of mistreatment were rare and attributed them to "individual mistakes." He said Jordan appreciated the contribution of foreign workers to its economy and would go on employing them where no Jordanian substitutes could be found.

Mr. Majali told Reuters unemployment had led to more crime. "We noticed an increase in crime in recent months caused by the presence of too many people without work, especially immigrants. We consider those here with no work permits, no work and no money to be a serious security risk."

He said reports of abuse by security men were exaggerated. We hired air-conditioned buses, not trucks. We discovered three or four cases of rough treatment at security centres and punished the soldiers in front of those who had complained."

According to the Central Bank, foreigners sent home earnings worth more than \$250 million last year, compared to \$1.2 billion repatriated by Jordanians working abroad.

Official figures show that Egyptians working in service industries or on farms and building sites received about three quarters of the 98,000 work permits issued last year. The total is more than triple the 30,000 permits granted in 1978.

More than one fifth of the 48,000 permits issued from January to August this year went to Asians, mainly Filipino or Sri Lankan maids who work in middle-class homes.

Egyptians and Syrians need no entry or residence permits, which makes the flow of job-hungry

## Archbishop of Sweden states support for int'l conference on Middle East

By Rania Atalla  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Archbishop of Sweden, the Most Reverend Dr. Bertil Werkstroem, affirmed his church's support for an international peace conference to bring an end to the Middle East conflict.

Speaking at a press conference held at the Swedish ambassador's residence on Sunday, the archbishop said "the vicious circle of hatred and violence which has caused so much suffering to the Palestinian and Jewish peoples... can only be broken by the power of love and justice inherent in the faith of Jews, Muslims and Christians alike."

The archbishop, who is on an inspection tour of Evangelical and Lutheran churches in the Middle East, stated that "we believe that Palestinian, as well as Jewish people, should have a legitimate right to live on the land of Palestine with safe and secure borders and with binding guarantees for full and equal political, economic and social life."

The archbishop said: "We seek to join with all people of good will who want to contribute to the emergence of secure structural relationships between Jewish and Palestinian people on the historic territory of Palestine."

"As representatives of the church," he said, "we admire King Hussein's unceasing efforts towards establishing a just peace



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Sunday meets with the Archbishop of Sweden, the Most Reverend Dr. Bertil Werkstroem (right centre) and his accompanying delegation.

and reconciliation in the Middle East region. It is only during a time of peace that the well-being of all citizens can be cared for."

During his stay in Jordan, the archbishop held a meeting with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, during which they stressed the importance of Christian-Muslim dialogue as an essential factor in furthering the cause of peace in the Middle East.

"The Crown Prince has played a great role in furthering Christian-Muslim dialogue, and we feel that this is important in order to develop tolerance and bring peace to the area," the archbishop said.

The archbishop also met with Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Mohammad Mheilan, Bishop Elia Khoury of the Anglican Church, Bishop Smeir of the Lutheran Church and a number of religious figures in Jordan.

"We found a great openness and understanding among church leaders, an openness and a desire for peace — a message which we will bring back to our people so that we also can participate in peace-making," the archbishop said.

During his stay in Jordan, the archbishop visited the Swedish Organisation for Individual Relief in Sweileh, which is supported mainly by private con-

tributions from Sweden. As part of his tour to the Middle East, the archbishop and his four-member delegation went to Cyprus, Egypt and Syria, where they met with government officials and religious figures.

Accompanying the archbishop were Linköping bishop, Martin Lonnebo, the secretary of the Church of Sweden, Reverend Rune Backlund, the adviser to the archbishop, Mr. Olof Ignérus, as well as Mr. Björn Ryman, the secretary of the aid organisation of the Church of Sweden.

The archbishop and his delegation are expected to go to Jerusalem on Monday, where they will meet with Israeli religious authorities, as well as the mayor of East Jerusalem, Omar Khatib and Bethlehem Mayor, Elias Freij.

"We are trying our best to achieve peace through ecumenical efforts. In Jerusalem, we will state our opinion, which is that we think the first step to achieve peace is to bring the parties together. War is not the solution," the archbishop said.

During his trip to Jerusalem, the archbishop is expected to visit some of the projects supported by the church, such as the Beit Hanina vocational training centre and the Augusta Victoria Hospital.

## JPMC offers 10m shares to public

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) on Sunday offered 10 million shares for sale to the public, in order to raise more capital for the company's new projects.

The shares are offered for sale at all Jordanian banks from now until the end of December at the rate of JD 2.5 per share, according to a JPMC announcement.

A JPMC spokesman announced on Oct. 20 that the decision to raise the company's capital was taken at a board meeting during which feasibility studies for the Shidiya mines in southern Jordan were reviewed. He said that the additional capital will be needed partly to start production at the Shidiya mines by the middle of next year.

According to JPMC Director Wasef Azar, the World Bank will grant the company a \$31 million loan to partially finance the project's first phase. Mr. Azar said the Shidiya mines will be producing up to 800,000 tonnes of phosphate a year starting in late 1988. Further World Bank support was expected for the second phase of the project, which will bring the project's total cost to \$200 million, Mr. Azar added.

At present, Jordan mines phosphate from Al Hasa and Al Abiad mines, with limited amounts from the Ruseifa mine near Amman. But, according to JPMC plans, the Shidiya mines east of Maan will become the main producing mines in the Kingdom.

Last month, the JPMC announced that it hopes to export 5.7 million tonnes of phosphate to Asian and European countries via Aqaba port by the end of 1987. This would mark an increase from the 5.2 million tonnes which were exported in 1986.

## Mrs. Fanfani has strong will to continue social and relief work

By Rania Atalla  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Mrs. Mariapia Fanfani, vice-president of the International League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies left Amman Sunday after a two-day visit to Jordan, during which she discussed with officials the prospect for cooperation in the area of relief work in the Kingdom.

During her stay in Jordan, Mrs. Fanfani met with Her Majesty Queen Noor and the President of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) Ahmad Abu Qoura, and discussed possible cooperation between the Red Cross Society and the JNRCS.

Mrs. Fanfani was also given tours of the Italian and Red Cross hospitals, as well as the Schneller refugee camp.

On Sunday morning, Mrs. Fanfani visited the Queen Alia Society for the Hearing Impaired, where she was acquainted with the services which the society offers.

On Saturday, Mrs. Fanfani, who is also the wife of Mr. Amintore Fanfani, the current Italian interior minister and former prime minister, accompanied the Queen on a visit to the city of Salt, where she toured the Salt Cultural Centre built by the Salt Development Corporation.

The centre, which cost JD 1.5 million to construct, has a handicrafts school which is expected to offer ceramics, weaving and embroidery courses, as well as a folklore museum, a library and a mosque. The centre was funded by the Friends of Salt Society in Kuwait and the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF). The Italian government contributed JD 6,000 worth of equipment and technical assistance.

On their visit to Salt, the Queen and Mrs. Fanfani also toured the Prince Abdullah Orphanage, which belongs to the Red Crescent Society. The orphanage provides food and shelter for 18 orphaned girls and boys from the Salt area.

In her meeting with the Queen, which was attended by Mr. Abu Qoura and Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, director of the NHF, Mrs. Fanfani was briefed on the foundation's activities and projects, including the National Music Conservatory and the community health projects.

"The purpose of my visit is to uncover the prospects through which we can cooperate and through which I can share my experience," Mrs. Fanfani told a press conference she held at the

Italian ambassador's residence Saturday. "I also came here to see what the Red Crescent does in this country, and to cooperate through this organisation on projects in Jordan," she added.

Mrs. Fanfani emphasised the significance of her visit to Jordan and talks with Jordanian officials. She also reviewed her activities during the 40 years she has dedicated to social and relief work.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent societies belong to one organisation but carry different names in different countries. There are 147 countries with Red Cross or Red Crescent operations, and each country has one vote in the International League of the societies. "The Committee of the International Red Cross operates where there are conflicts and wars, but in countries where there is peace, the league operates instead," Mrs. Fanfani said.

In 1986, Mrs. Fanfani organised the Italian "Together for Peace" mission which sent 6,500 tonnes of relief aid materials to 18 African countries. She has plans to involve all the "first ladies" in the world in this peace mission in a form of a permanent committee. Mrs. Fanfani said that she already proposed the idea to Raisa Gorbachev, Nancy Reagan and Queen Noor, who were "enthusiastic about the idea."

Mrs. Fanfani is also president of the "We for Them" association, which operates relief missions for the needy in the world. Working in such organisations has taken her to numerous countries where she offered help to victims of war and natural disasters. She worked in Romania during the 1977 earthquake, in the Dominican Republic during

the 1979 cyclone disaster, and in the Soviet Union during the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident.

Mrs. Fanfani also worked in Lebanon, where she provided medication, clothes and food supplies, as well as a mobile hospital unit, to victims in the refugee camps.

"I try to go to the place of disaster immediately and avoid the bureaucratic process that can slow down relief work," Mrs. Fanfani said. "Right now," she added, "the drought in Africa is starting again, but it is not being given the proper attention... Africa needs help not only for one year, but for many years."

Commenting on her visit to the Schneller refugee camp, Mrs. Fanfani said she felt "very enriched after visiting the camp. The children were so happy to be visited by someone who is not related to them — a visit out of love."

Mrs. Fanfani concentrates on relief work as opposed to long-term development projects because "this is something I cannot control. But when I visit a country, I leave it with a long list of development project ideas which I give to officials in the government. I try to do what is possible in my field," she said. "My mission is humanitarian. I do not interfere in politics because I feel it is more important to do what I am doing. I cannot do the same in politics," she added.

Mrs. Fanfani, who is in her sixties, plans to continue her activities in social and relief work, which she has been doing for the past 40 years. "If you believe in what you do, you will achieve a lot and I have a lot of will," she said.

## Vorontsov ends visit to Gulf

(Continued from page 1)

the region, a view shared by Moscow, IRNA reported.

U.N. diplomatic sources have said both Iran and Iraq had submitted replies to proposals by Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on ways to implement the ceasefire call.

They included formation of a panel to decide which side started the war, to begin work simultaneously with a ceasefire.

Iran has said it wants Iraq named as "the aggressor" before

it agrees to a ceasefire.

Iraq accepted the original ceasefire proposal and wants no conditions added, including the inquiry panel.

While in Kuwait, Mr. Vorontsov delivered a message to the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

He discussed with Sheikh Jaber and other officials Iran's missile attacks on Kuwait.

The Kuwait News Agency quoted him as telling officials that Moscow had been in contact with Iran to stop its attacks on Kuwait.

## Britain pledges £3m towards purchase of computers for schools

AMMAN (Petra) — Britain is to lend Jordan £3.229 million to help purchase computers for training children at 200 secondary schools operated by the Ministry of Education, according to memoranda signed in Amman Sunday.

The deal provides for Britain to supply 2,000 computer sets over a period of three years and to provide expertise to help employ them at the schools.

The procurement of computers for schools is part of the Ministry of Education's general plan for training children in the use of equipment designed to assist Jordan's development, according to an official statement.

The memoranda also provide for Britain to give Jordan £1.835 million in the form of expertise, including: training of Jordanian personnel, instructors and programmers and dispatching Jordanian technicians and officials to Britain for training.

The memoranda were signed by Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan and Britain's ambassador to Jordan, John Coles.

The loan included in the memoranda is part of a £10 million development programme agreed upon by the governments

of Britain and Jordan and which will finance a number of schemes included in the current five-year national development plan, according to the statement.

The Cabinet on Saturday endorsed the deal amidst other discussed at its regular meeting.

Following the signing ceremony, the minister and the British ambassador held a meeting during which they exchanged views on Jordan's development projects and means for implementing them. The British ambassador recognised Jordan's efforts towards implementing various schemes included in the development plan.

The introduction of computers into schools is seen as part of the Ministry of Education's plan to overhaul the national educational system, as called for in the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the National Educational Conference held in September.

## Saudi trade team to arrange wheat shipments

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Saudi Arabian trade delegation is due here on Tuesday for talks with officials from the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply on arrangements for shipping Saudi wheat to Jordan.

In September, Jordan announced that it would purchase 200,000 tonnes of wheat from Saudi Arabia and that the shipments would start arriving by trucks at the beginning of November.

Abdullah Al Hawamdeh, under secretary of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply visited Saudi Arabia and concluded a deal for the shipments, following extensive talks with Saudi officials.

He said that Saudi Arabia had agreed, earlier, to sell Jordan 140,000 tonnes of wheat, but the deal was not carried out in full. Starting next year, he said, the remaining shipments of the earlier deal will be shipped to Aqaba from the Saudi port of Jeddah.

The recent deal followed reports that the wheat harvest in Jordan fell short of forecasts this year.

Mr. Hawamdeh had said in an interview that Jordanian farmers produced only 60,000 tonnes of wheat in 1987, well below the predicted 100,000 tonnes. The harvest was bigger than the drought-stricken 1986 output of 40,000 tonnes, but abundant rains and incentive prices offered to farmers had aroused hopes for a bumper crop this year.

According to Mr. Hawamdeh, Jordan will ask the United States to supply 400,000 tonnes of wheat in 1988, up from 225,000 tonnes this year.

Jordan, whose population growth rate is among the highest in the world at an estimated 3.8 per cent, consumes about 450,000 tonnes of wheat a year, Mr. Hawamdeh said. He said the country's storage capacity of 350,000 tonnes would be boosted to 500,000 tonnes next year at a cost of about \$44 million.

This year, he said, Jordan spent JD 8.5 million on locally-produced wheat, paying farmers up to JD 144 per tonne, or four times the current world market price.

Speaking at the meeting, the minister called for more attention to the Badia regions in the south of Jordan.

## New organisational plan for Water Authority in the works

AMMAN (Petra) — A special task force, comprised of representatives from the Institute of Public Administration (IPA), the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), is about to finalise the first stage of an integrated organisational plan for WAJ administration.

IPA Director-General Abdullah Ulayyan, who is also coordinator of the task force, said that the new plan takes aims to ensure harmony between objectives and activities of the WAJ and the other organisations. It also provides for avoiding duplication of work through the interrelation of duties of the various departments

of WAJ and other concerned institutions.

According to the new plan, the terms for supervision of each department will be defined.

In an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Mr. Ulayyan said that the WAJ has agreed to delegate more authority to the various water departments, especially in the field of decision-making, thus enhancing the principle of decentralisation. He added that the WAJ president has expressed keen interest in including within the new organisational plan a provision stressing the importance of wider participation in decision-making and planning.

## Tunisian farmers delegation departs after cooperation talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the Tunisian Farmers Association left Amman for home on Sunday following a two-day visit to Jordan, during which they signed a protocol on bilateral cooperation.

The protocol covers an exchange of expertise in agricultural cooperatives, an exchange of

visits by agricultural officials and training programmes for cooperative organisations.

The delegation members held meetings with the director of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO), Mr. Weid Al Tal, and other officials during the visit. In addition, they toured a number of JCO projects.



## Jordan Times

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### Summit Makes the Difference

AKHBAR Al Khaleej newspaper yesterday quoted the Bahraini information minister as saying next week's Arab summit had little chance of ending the Gulf war and that Gulf states "must depend on themselves first and foremost to face all dangers and resolve all problems."

"We in the Gulf region should not wait for an Arab summit to convene since the available opportunities for the summit to resolve the war are very limited," the minister, Tareq Al Moayed, said. "Depending on brothers and friends, Arab and non-Arab, comes second," he added.

While we fully support the Bahraini information minister's call on Arab Gulf states to do everything in their power and to be ready to face all challenges and dangers, we would like to take the opportunity to remind the highly-respected Arab minister of one or two basic points concerning his view on the value of convening the extraordinary Arab summit here in Amman on Nov. 8.

First, it is not the gathering of the Arab heads of states that is going to end the war in the Gulf or any other conflict in the area. But, rather, it is going to be the combined will of all Arab countries that is going to make the difference in attempts to put an end to anti-Arab intransigence and obstinacy by Iran in the east and Israel to the west. The fact that the Arab World, in pursuit of divisive actions and contradictory policies for so long, has forgotten what it is like to work together and to face our enemies as one, should not escape the attention of any Arab official or individual. The value in holding the Amman summit lies not only in the promise of taking much needed and effective decisions to deal with immediate troubles facing the Arab Nation. It lies, basically and intrinsically, in breaking the deadlock that has plagued us for so many years over where and how and when the Arab leaders could meet to restore joint Arab action and collective responsibility towards the greater nation, now and at any given moment in the future.

Mr. Al Moayed needs no lessons from us on how a unified Arab stand in support of Iraq could have contained and then ended the Gulf war long before other Arab Gulf states became a target of Iranian aggression. He also needs no reminders of how such a strong and effective Arab stand on the Palestinian problem could have prevented Israel from persisting in its violations of Arab rights and the Americans from continuing their unlimited and short-sighted support of every action by the Zionist state. All of us in the Arab World, particularly here in Jordan, stand firmly behind our brothers in the Gulf, as elsewhere in any part of the greater nation. His Majesty King Hussein was very explicit on this in his speech to graduates of the Royal Military Academy yesterday, Jordan. His Majesty affirmed, is ready and prepared not only to defend our borders and fight to liberate our occupied territories, but also to protect the Arab Order and the Arab Nation at large. With this in mind, what we need from our Arab brothers at this critical time is greater awareness about and belief in the need for pan-Arab action and the necessity to make it strong and effective. Pan-Arabism does not entail the exclusion of building power and strength in each Arab country and regional groupings. It means complementing and pooling every Arab effort in the service of the interests and ideals of the greater nation.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Howe starts talks

SIR Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary started a three day official visit to Jordan Sunday during which he will have talks on Middle East issues. These include, of course, the Middle East question, and the Gulf conflict — still outstanding problems largely due to the absence of U.S. credibility. Washington is the main supporter of Israel's aggression and its refusal of the proposed international conference, something which clearly manifests Washington's disregard to its status as a superpower that should be concerned with the establishment of world peace. Washington's stand contradicts with American officials' statements that the American administration is keen on establishing peace in the Middle East. Furthermore, the United States continues to ignore the official stand of the European Community which has already declared its support for an international conference through the Brussels Declaration. This attitude simply means that Washington attaches more importance to its alliance with Israel than with the Western nations grouped in the NATO alliance or in the European Community. Washington seems to tell the world that it does not want its European friends and allies to play any role in bringing an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of justice and U.N. Security Council resolutions. This American stand has been encouraging Israel all along to pursue its repressive measures against the Palestinian people and to maintain its occupation of Palestinian land. Similarly, the lack of American credibility in the Gulf has allowed the war between Iran and Iraq to drag on for more than seven years, and U.S. supplies of arms to Iran have been instrumental in escalating the conflict and helping the aggressors to pursue their aggression on Arab states in the Gulf region. Howe's visit to Jordan presents another chance for the European Community, of which Britain is a leading member, to try to convene an international conference to end the Arab-Israeli conflict, and also help implement U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 which aims at bringing about peace to the Gulf region.

#### Al Dustour: Positive signs prior to summit

THE general improvement in relations among Arab states just one week before the convening of an extraordinary Arab summit meeting in Amman bears very positive indications. In fact, one of the main aims of this gathering of Arab heads of state is to bring about a real unity among the Arabs in word and deed, a pre-requisite for any joint action and any attempt to approach the numerous outstanding questions that plague this nation. The creation of positive and favourable atmosphere before the convening of the summit is bound to help the Arab leaders to arrive at fruitful results and achieve success in their endeavour to serve their nation. In addition, the decision by all Arab leaders to attend this summit personally adds to the importance of this gathering and augurs well for the outcome of the meetings and paves the way for the adoption of significant resolutions that would have far-reaching impact on the future of the Middle East region. The fast-moving developments in this region make the question of speedy action inevitable and place the Arabs face to face with their serious responsibility. We sincerely hope that complete harmony will be achieved before and during the summit among the Arab leaders so that joint Arab action can be strengthened and coordination among Arab countries can be strengthened.

## Unveiling the CIA veil

By Waleed Sadi

I, as many other Jordanian readers, got a scare reading through some excerpts from Bob Woodward's book "Veil: The Secret Wars of the CIA, 1981-1987." The hair-raising stories or revelations contained in the book prompted many readers to ask the following question: What if Arab capitals had been in fact penetrated by the CIA as suggested or insinuated by Mr. Woodward in his book in question, and that there are CIA moles in the most sensitive places or offices within the various Arab governments? Should this be the case, obviously Arab security and stability would have been compromised all along the past years and the conduct of Arab domestic and foreign policies undermined to a damaging if not apocalyptic proportions. And while it would be unfair to infer that all the Arab woes and cataclysms past and present are the direct making of alien forces or the proximate consequences of intrigues and manipulations perpetrated by various foreign intelligence by various foreign intelligence networks, the covert operations of any such intelligence agencies in our midst must have left a distinct mark on our on-going destiny. What is even more alarming is the repeated suggestions in the book that the Mossad, the Israeli super-intelligence agency has been on a cooperative link with the CIA throughout the critical periods in the history of the Arab World. There were several revelations in the said book which suggested that the Mossad and the CIA were in league with one another on many matters which can be categorised as of mutual interest. And while one cannot determine with pin point accuracy the full veracity of these revelations, there is now ample proof that Arab security and stability have been compromised on repeated occasions by the cooperation and coordination established between the various intelligence networks working and operating in our midst.

As tantalising and spectacular is the reading of Bob Woodward's book one must not draw the erroneous and unfair conclusion that only the U.S. and Israel are the sole intelligence agencies which are operating in our region. There are, to be sure, several other major powers in the world which are also involved in the course of events in the Arab World as indeed elsewhere in the world. Unfortunately only the U.S. is so open a society as to permit and make possible

the publication of books and articles on the operations of its intelligence networks be it the CIA or the FBI or any other agency working within the various branches of its armed forces, or crime-prevention departments linked with the Justice Department or any other principal departments on the federal or state levels. By doing so, the U.S. renders its intelligence agencies more and more accountable to the legislative branch of the government, a phenomenon which cannot be characterised as common even among the other democracies in the world.

But having given credit where it is due, one must nevertheless be wary as he or she reads through books such as the one now being serialised in two of the Jordanian dailies. One must scrupulously read through them lest they serve as a forerunner for the dissemination of disinformation or platforms for spreading disharmony and mischief between peoples and countries. Both the right to publish such renditions of secret alien operations in our midst as well as the duty to examine them intelligently and subject them to careful scrutiny must be protected and assured especially in countries where they enjoy openness and pluralism in thought and opinion.

Meanwhile, our policy makers must presume the worst and conduct their counter-intelligence operations on the premise that our security and stability are always the prime target of foreign forces which sometimes work in league with domestic bases or personnel who may be on the payroll of foreign capitals. We cannot expect to succeed in prosecuting our national policies whether directed against our foes or friends if foreign governments have continuous access to our most sensitive state secrets or become privy to our deepest and most intimate thoughts and judgments whether by the implantation of hyper sensitive electronic devices in our offices or by intelligence-gathering satellites hovering over our skies or worse still by "human moles", trained, reared and nurtured by such foreign capitals. How to render harmless such ominous penetrations into the inner realms of our policies and plans must therefore be accorded our urgent attention. And there is but one way to do so: To strengthen our counter-intelligence agencies with human and material resources of the highest calibre possible, both moral and technological, with a view to at least minimise the

damage if not out-right neutralisation of any damage that may ensue from negative foreign penetrations of our minds or hearts, or even souls. This could be executed by the recruitment of high calibre personnel who enjoy the highest moral and ethical standards available and then to train them in the most sophisticated ways of counter-intelligence operations. Perhaps more important and relevant that all this preparatory work is to continue the supervision of the operations of any such counter-intelligence operations by the highest authorities possible and have them accountable to them at all times. Better still, it would be in order to establish an inter-Arab intelligence network with the distinct and specific mandate to frustrate foreign intelligence operations aiming to undermine inter-Arab security. Granted not much can be done along these lines in view of the animosity and suspicion that still permeates and dominates inter-Arab relations, yet a beginning must be initiated in that direction with a view to realise a highly functional inter-Arab counter intelligence agency as soon as inter-Arab relations are back on solid and sound tracks. There is no doubt that any "intelligence threat" against any Arab country must be construed as a potential threat against the whole Arab Nation and must be dealt with on that basis.

With these considerations in mind, a beginning must be made as soon as possible. The consequences of inaction on the part of the Arab World in this regard would be too awesome to imagine: the gravest one of which would be to render the Arab peoples easy prey to foreign manipulations and control and the Arab governments easy "slaves" of foreign capitals. Should the Arab governments severally and collectively begin to take effective counter action against espionage directed on our security and integrity, it could in part be because of books such as Bob Woodward's now under scrutiny of Jordanian readers. Such books are certainly eye and mind openers. We must thank their authors for their courage to speak up and tell their versions of the story. As for the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the absolute truth only God Almighty knows. We mortals can only scavenge here and there to seek the truth which will never be more than a mere relative truth.

## Reagan, Gorbachev lay groundwork for future arms pacts

By Carol Giacomo

Reuter

WASHINGTON — With their agreement on a Washington summit, President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev have tried to ensure that a surge in superpower arms control progress does not end with the signing of a medium-range missile treaty.

The agreement, announced on Oct. 30 at the White House, commits the two leaders to sign the treaty abolishing U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) at a summit beginning on December 7 in Washington.

But it does not stop there. It also pledges them to substantive discussions on strategic offensive weapons and space defenses during the Washington talks.

And it expresses their intention to meet again in Moscow during the first half of 1988, when they envision signing a second treaty, making deep cuts in long-range strategic weapons.

"It lays the groundwork" for future arms control progress and for a new era in U.S.-Soviet, as well as international relations, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said.

A senior U.S. official said a successful completion of the strategic talks was no absolute precondition for a Moscow summit next year but "clearly that would be the most fruitful way to approach it."

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Gorbachev had declined to set a date for a Washington summit during talks in Moscow last week when the United States would not guarantee that the meeting would produce an agreement on strategic arms and space defenses.

The impasse was turned around when the Soviet leader

sent Shevardnadze for further talks with Reagan and Shultz in Washington on Oct. 30.

Gorbachev did not get an ironclad guarantee on strategic and space defense accords, but he did get a U.S. commitment to discuss both issues and he certainly signalled how important his government regards them.

Former U.S. arms negotiator Raymond Garthoff said Gorbachev had made most of the concessions on INF and may have needed, for his own domestic political reasons, to get something extra from Reagan as a condition for coming to a summit in the U.S. capital.

U.S. analysts say the Soviets and many arms control advocates have been extremely worried that the INF treaty would become an end in itself rather than a catalyst for other, more profound and far-reaching agreements.

The first superpower arms pact in nearly a decade, INF would give Reagan — beleaguered by a stock market crash, other domestic troubles, tensions in the Gulf and a wife recovering from breast cancer — a much needed political boost and a sure place in the history books.

Like Gorbachev, Reagan has proclaimed deep reductions in strategic arms to be his primary goal. But his two-term, eight-year presidency has a mere 15 months to run.

And there has been concern it may not have the energy, the time, or the political clout to go beyond INF, finish the more complicated — and more militarily significant — strategic arms reduction treaty (START) and obtain Senate approval.

The two sides have made some encouraging progress on START.

But a stalemate persists over Reagan's "Star Wars" program.

me for a space shield against enemy missiles and whether the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty (ABM) permits aggressive development of the system, formally called the strategic defence initiative, or SDI.

Gorbachev's "goal is to stop SDI and if the price is a strategic agreement, fine," said Jack Mendelsohn of the non-profit Arms Control Association.

Gorbachev has been vigorously pursuing more stable superpower relations, in part so his government can concentrate on domestic and economic reforms, rather than defence buildup.

Analysts say one way to achieve that stability is by reaching arms agreements with the United States and re-legitimising the arms control process.

It had fallen on hard times after the Senate failed to ratify the 1979 strategic arms limitation treaty and Reagan came to office in 1981 proclaiming the "evil empire" Soviet Union could never be trusted.

INF could stand alone as an arms control agreement, according to Garthoff, now with the Brookings Institution, but it would be vulnerable because without movement toward further arms reductions, the superpowers might be inclined to bolster other aspects of their arsenals, he said.

Shevardnadze himself on Oct. 30 reaffirmed the Soviet position that if the United States begins to deploy SDI components, "there is no doubt the Soviet Union would respond appropriately."



## Summit agenda includes arms control pact, human rights issues

WASHINGTON (R) — Following is a list of topics expected to be included on the agenda for the December 7 summit in Washington between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev:

### Arms control

The centerpiece of the summit will be the signing of a treaty to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear forces, the first arms control pact in nearly a decade and the first of Reagan's presidency.

Reagan and Gorbachev will also discuss halving strategic arsenals, a proposal both leaders have supported, and the U.S. strategic defence initiative, an anti-missile defence programme commonly known as "Star Wars."

Gorbachev opposes Star Wars, saying its weapons can be used for a first strike against the Soviet Union and will prompt an offensive arms race in space. Reagan says it is a defensive programme that will eliminate the need for nuclear weapons. The 1986 summit in Iceland collapsed when Reagan refused to comply with Gorbachev's demands to curb Star Wars.

### Regional conflicts

Washington supports Islamic rebels fighting Soviet troops in Afghanistan, and the last arms

control treaty signed by both countries in 1979. The strategic arms limitation treaty was never ratified by the Senate in large part because of Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan. Gorbachev has indicated he would like a phased withdrawal of Soviet troops but no agreement has yet been reached.

Washington also opposes Soviet support for Nicaragua's Sandinista leaders while Moscow opposes U.S. support for the contra rebels fighting Managua. In Africa, the superpowers disagree over Angola, Ethiopia and South Africa. U.S. officials are also concerned about growing Soviet military posture in the Pacific.

The superpowers of late have cooperated at the United Nations on a Security Council order for a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war but are at odds over whether to move ahead on a second order imposing an arms embargo on Iran.

### Human rights

Washington frequently calls for Moscow to improve its human rights record, citing the 1974 Helsinki accords on human rights. Key issues have been the immigration of Soviet Jews, the reunification of divided Soviet-American families and Soviet treatment of dissidents.

Gorbachev's reform programme has resulted in the release of

dozens of imprisoned dissidents and some have been permitted to leave the country, including Nathan (formerly Anatoly) Shcharansky. Physicist Andrei Sakharov has been allowed to leave his internal exile home of Gorky and return to Moscow.

### Economic issues

Trade issues are likely to be discussed, in particular the future of the U.S.-Soviet long-term grains agreement. The current five-year agreement will expire next September and U.S.-Soviet talks are planned on whether to implement another trade agree-

ment. The grains agreement has been a cornerstone of U.S.-Soviet trade for almost 10 years.

### Cultural accords

The superpowers have in fact agreements on cultural exchanges, including those involving Russian ballet companies such as the Kirov and Bolshoi which have toured the United States this year. Gorbachev has tried to improve cultural ties, urging Soviet artists who have defected to the West, including dancer Mikhail Baryshnikov, to return home to perform without fear of arrest.

## LETTERS

### Keep it up

To the Editor:

I AM delighted with the appearance of Amman's city streets and vacant lots. It is the cleanest I have ever seen them in twenty-five years. The streets I travel daily have always been exceptionally clean; however, I have always been depressed at the sight of the adjacent littered lots. Now they are spotless. I hope the municipality keeps up this outstanding effort to keep Amman clean and beautiful. I am certain that all citizens appreciate and are enjoying this improvement.

Joyce Kasim  
P.O. Box: 2041  
Amman



# King: Jordan seeks an end to all inter-Arab differences

(Continued from page 1)

yal Military Academy determined to work for the defence of country and the Arab Homeland at large.

"I congratulate you on your graduation and express my appreciation to your instructors who provided you with the best training with which you can serve your nation," the King said to the graduates.

"Joining the Armed Forces means contributing to the nation's efforts for confronting the challenges and dangers which our Arab Nation is facing and offering sacrifice in the course of safeguarding the Arab Nation," King Hussein said.

He said: "Building up the Armed Forces should not be aimed only at defending the borders of this country, and must not be confined to liberating the usurped Arab land, but should rather aim at providing defence for all parts of the Arab Nation."

"This has been our inherited mission and this should be the duty and responsibility that we must shoulder."

"Jordan's national stand has always been based on two axes: the first is military preparation and build-up to provide security for the homeland, and the other is enhancing Arab solidarity and safeguarding the Arab Nation's security," the King stressed.

"Jordan inherited the Great

Arab Revolt which aimed to unify the Arabs; and its soldiers have always fought for all Arabs, in the name of the Arab Nation, and for protecting the Arab Order regardless of regional boundaries and barriers."

"In the coming summit we hope to overcome all causes of differences among Arabs and subdue all elements of divisions that had kept them apart, since we realise the dimension of responsibility that we shoulder and the numerous challenges that we confront and the aspirations of our masses," the King said.

"We realise that when we meet we will discuss all our problems with the intention of arriving at solutions and boosting our intrinsic strength and enhancing our

determination to confront the challenges that have been befalling us," he said. "It is our sincere hope that the Amman summit will mark the beginning of a new era of good for the Arabs and for their security."

At the outset of the graduation ceremony, King Hussein inspected a guard of honour mounted by the graduates and also took the salute at a march-past. The King later distributed awards to those excelling in their training course.

The ceremony also included the handing over of banners and swearing-in before the King.

The King shook hands with 10 of the graduates who came first in



their class and who included officers from a number of Arab countries.

The ceremony was attended by Her Majesty Queen Noor, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayez, Armed

Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Cabinet members, senior army officers, and invited guests and relatives of the graduates.

After the ceremony Field Marshal Sharif Zaid distributed certificates to the graduates in the presence of senior army officers.

## Iowe: Arabs should press Moscow for ceasefire

(Continued from page 1)

Asked about the fate of a call by Mr. Mubarak and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres to launch a conference this year, he said: "The longer the year goes, the harder we must try. If not 1987, then next year, but let's try to make it this year."

Upon departure from Cairo, Mr. Iowe commented on the visit of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli Vorontsov to Iraq from Iran.

"I certainly welcome the recent visit on behalf of the Soviet Government."

"I hope very much that that can be translated into the authority necessary in the form of arms embargo to give full and effective support to diplomatic efforts," he said.

Following is the full text of Mr. Iowe's speech to the Jordanian Society on Sunday:

I am delighted to address this distinguished gathering. There is a shortage of topics, given the extent of the links between our two countries. I shall pay particular attention to what those links mean today to young people, in both our countries.

First, I want to pay tribute to the society's work under the distinguished patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. We are very grateful for the support and encouragement which His Royal Highness gives, both to your society and to the Anglo-Jordanian Society in Britain.

The histories of our two countries have been intertwined for many decades, and some colourful characters have left their mark. Nowadays we look to the arm friendship between our two royal families: the trust between our governments maintained over the decades; the valuable cooperation between our armed forces; and the vitality of our joint work together in culture, education and trade.

Our similarity of outlook was ever more apparent than during Mrs. Thatcher's visit here in September 1985. She made clear her deep personal commitment to the future of a strong and prosperous Jordan. Let me underline that commitment again today, on behalf of the whole British government.

In the defence field, we value the special links between British and Jordanian units, and the regular exchanges of visits by officers of our two armed forces. For example, the chief of the general staff, (General Sir Nigel Bagill), was here just two weeks ago, and a party of Jordanian officers has been invited to Scotland later this month. Through such contacts, we have forged not just an understanding, but a friendship. That friendship increases our ability to maintain a strong defence.

Military visits are only part of a wider pattern. In 1986 we were delighted to welcome 14,000 Jordanian visitors to Britain. There are as many if not more British visitors to Jordan. Two of the keenest are here tonight. My wife, Elspeth, and I look forward very much to exploring some of your beautiful country while we are here.

Unfortunately, not every Jordanian has visited Britain. Some, inevitably, have less idea of us than we would wish of our country of our values and traditions. One of our long friendship with Jordan. Both governments could do everything possible to ensure that young people, in both our countries, understand and strengthen our historic ties.

British higher education is the best in the world. It offers courses of direct relevance to Jordan's needs in the 1990s. Our costs and comparison with those at first-rate institutions anywhere in the world. British academic courses give full value for money. There are plenty of witnesses to it here in Jordan. In 1985 about 570 Jordanian students were studying full-time in Britain, and more were attending short courses. And those numbers are increasing.

The British Council is increasing its educational advisory service here, to ensure that young Jordanians know which courses are available in Britain and what sort of training is most appropriate. The council has also expanded its English teaching capacity in Amman, to meet the growing demand from Jordan's young.

The British government too will continue to give all possible help, within our overall aid allocation for Jordan. Already about £500,000, half of our technical cooperation programme, is devoted to scholarships and training. I am glad to tell this audience tonight that we are going to increase the funds available. This will mean more scholarships for Jordan. A 40 per cent increase in the number of Jordanians studying in Britain at our expense next year. And it is not all one-way traffic. Young British diplomats complete their Arabic language studies here in Amman, at the University of Jordan.

We have also arranged for top undergraduates from the University of Jordan to visit Britain and see at first hand the range and quality of our higher education. I believe that among the audience here tonight we have this year's leadership course at the University of Jordan. Let me now extend to them an invitation — an invitation to visit Britain next year as our guests. We shall seek to make you most welcome. For we want to see more Jordanians in our schools and universities. I believe we shall.

It is not only in education that Britain is working with Jordan. Let me give some examples of what else we are doing together.

We are all confronted by economic challenges, and Jordan is embarked on a major development programme. Your new five year plan rightly addresses the serious issues head on. Britain was the first of Jordan's friends to contribute to the plan, with a new capital loan of £10 million on concessionary rates, to be spent over five years.

And we are pressing ahead with projects under the capital loan. Our first priority project is designed with the aim of making Britain relevant to young people in Jordan. The introduction of our micro-computers in Jordanian secondary schools, will be of lasting benefit to Jordan in the technological age; it will also demonstrate the quality of British high-tech equipment.

Trade, technology and education, supported where appropriate with aid: that is the scale and nature of Britain's continuing stake in Jordan's far-sighted programme of development. It is in that spirit that Britain's reservoir of relevant expertise and experience is at your disposal.

On the political level, our friendship with Jordan remains at the heart of British Middle East policy. We know that Jordan is an oasis of stability in this troubled area. Peace in the region would be the best legacy to leave to our young people. No country has worked harder in that cause than your own. Jordan's leadership commands our admiration and full support. We salute your enormous contribution to efforts to achieve peace.

We admire in particular His Majesty the King's courageous efforts to achieve an international conference on the central Arab-Israeli dispute. We share your view of the importance of that.

As Mrs. Thatcher said after meeting His Majesty in July, "an international conference remains the best way to make progress." The Twelve member states of the European Community have also endorsed this.

Britain does not approach this subject with a closed mind. And certainly not with an eye on any special British interest. We look at any avenue which might lead to peace. But it must be said that after a sustained and vigorous examination of all other ideas, we see a plain truth: there is no valid alternative to an international conference. Other ideas have been shown to be blind alleys:

worse, they can all too easily become alibis for inaction. Rather than pursue any false rainbow, all the parties should now wholeheartedly work for an international conference under U.N. auspices. Already it enjoys wide support. Britain will certainly go on advocating it. Because I believe that we have an opportunity — indeed a responsibility — to take a decisive step forward. Young Jordanians know how many tragic examples there are of opportunities missed in the past 40 years, often through insistence on maximalist demands. They ask, rightly, that governments should now do better.

In a speech last month I said that Zionist patriots should recognise the patriotism of Palestinians. The converse is equally true: Palestinian patriots should recognise the patriotism of Israelis — and should challenge them to make a last and just peace. They should be striving to put to them an offer which they cannot refuse.

The principles of a peace settlement are well known. It must guarantee the security of all states in the region including Israel. It must also address the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination. Our task now is to inject fresh life into those principles, to give them a renewed sense of urgency.

This will require hard decisions by all concerned. Some cherished dreams must be abandoned — on both sides. What else can anyone suggest? Terrorist blackmail, abhorrent to all civilised people? Armed struggle, offering violence and bloodshed for years — if not generations? Economic sanctions, which history shows do not work, and which damage only those they aim to help? The status quo, with continuing violence and misery in the occupied territories? Surely not. The people of Jordan know only too well the suffering brought about by the cycle of violence. We owe it to those living under the shadow of military occupation, many of whom have known no other condition, to find a better way. Not merely to keep the vision of peace alive but to make peace a reality now.

It can be done. An old Arabic proverb says: "The hasty and the tardy meet at the ferry." Let those who have been tardy make up for lost time. Because the ferry will sail. The day for an international conference will come.

We share Jordan's deep concern for the welfare of Palestinians living in the occupied territories. We know and admire what you are doing to help there through the five year development programme. We have doubled our own aid to Palestinians in the territories. It will be worth £5 million over the next five years, half to be channelled through Jordanian institutions and the other half direct through non-governmental organisations. Scholarships and training for young Palestinians form a major part of our assistance.

Britain has also been instrumental in opening up Europe's markets to produce from the territories. And we have urged Israel to improve conditions and respect human rights there.

Looking East as well as West over the River Jordan, we see the grim consequences of conflict. A whole generation of Iraqis and Iranians are paying a dreadful price for the failure of their governments to resolve historic differences.

The Gulf war contains two very different elements: Arab socialism and militant Islam. The confrontation between the two has only one possible result: an explosion which risks destabilising the whole Arab World.

Britain's policy towards the conflict has always been one of strict impartiality. We confront no-one: we want only to reduce tension and help resolve the region's problems. But we will stand firm against attacks on our interests, or acts of aggression

against international shipping. That is why we are actively supporting international efforts to uphold freedom of navigation: we have been playing our part in this ever since the conflict spread into the Gulf, and our naval forces have been present in the area since 1980.

At the United Nations too, Britain has from the beginning been at the centre of the search for a negotiated settlement through the Security Council. Resolution 598 was a major achievement, on which we are determined to build. A two-track approach is the best way forward. The secretary-general will continue his efforts to get the resolution implemented. The five permanent members must now start work on enforcement measures, to be applied if those efforts do not succeed. Both Iran and Iraq must be made to realise that the international community's patience is exhausted and that time is running out. They both have a legal obligation to implement 598. If they refuse to do so, they must face the consequences.

I know that the government of Jordan shares our hope that the leaders of Iran and Iraq will at last rise to the challenge of peace. And the Arab summit, to be held in this city next week, can make a positive contribution. Not least by sending a clear message to Moscow that Soviet foot-dragging at the U.N. must come to an end.

The Russians have no right to chastise us for looking long and hard at their proposal for a U.N. naval force. That is a new idea, full of political and practical difficulties. Whereas the work at the U.N. on enforcement measures is something on which the five permanent members are already agreed: so why are the Russians holding it up? We must all show that we mean business in bringing the senseless killing to a long overdue end.

From what I have said you will see that there is no shortage of major political issues to discuss with His Majesty the King and with his ministers during my two days here.

But my visit is not just about wider regional politics. I am here to underline the friendship between Britain and Jordan. And I hope my visit will show to Jordanians, young and old, how much our two countries have in common. And how much we can help each other. Through cultural links. Through partnership in enterprise. Through educational exchanges. Britain matters to Jordan. And certainly Jordan matters to us. We share a history. We must share the future as well.

Randa Habib's Corner

## Cherchez la femme

MARIAPIA Fanfani is a well-known humanitarian both in her native Italy, and abroad. She has come to Jordan in order to study means by which social welfare associations, together with the Italian Red Cross can contribute to the activities of Jordan's welfare societies.

Of what we heard from Mrs. Fanfani about her welfare activities over the past forty years, I was particularly intrigued by one of her latest projects.

Mariapia Fanfani founded the association "Together For Peace" in 1985. In 1987 this association has organised an international seminar on the African literature with the participation of prestigious writers and poets from Africa. Now, she talks of a new project. She wants to bring together all the wives of the world's male heads of state into one committee dedicated to the welfare of children. The symbol of that committee would be a giant pyramid made of glass, with a light in the middle. The monument would soon be erected in one of the Rome's piazzas.

I find this idea wonderful. If the wives of all world's male leaders can meet in one single committee and talk of peace and the welfare of the children of the world, then there is certainly reason to hope. If, say Mrs. Nancy Reagan and Mrs. Raisa Gorbachev, become friends in that committee, it might serve as a step towards a better understanding between their husbands. The same goes for so many other issues and conflicts. Because, as the French often say, cherchez la femme.

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## Liverpool avenges defeat to top English soccer table

LIVERPOOL, England (AP) — Liverpool avenged its only defeat of the season by beating its merseyside neighbour, Everton, 2-0 at Anfield Sunday to return to the top of the English soccer standings.

Goals by Steve McMahon (35 minutes) and Peter Beardsley (70) stretched Liverpool's unbeaten streak in the league to 11 games and avenged Everton's 1-0 victory in the Littlewoods Cup on the same ground last Wednesday.

The match was a clash between the title favourite, Liverpool, and

defending champion Everton. The fast pace and fierce tackling meant it contained little of the high quality play associated with the two merseyside giants.

Everton's midfield aggression stifled Liverpool's free-flowing style and it took two moments of genius from England striker John

Barnes to set up the two goals. In the 35th minute, a first-time pass by Barnes beat the Everton offside trap to allow McMahon — a former Everton player — to race clear and shoot past keeper Neville Southall from the edge of the penalty area.

After Liverpool had come under fierce Everton pressure, a clever backheel by Barnes set up the second goal 20 minutes from time.

The result put Liverpool two points ahead of Arsenal.

## Solar-powered vehicles begin seven-day race

DARWIN, Australia (AP) — One of the strangest collections of motor vehicles assembled anywhere in the world set out Sunday from Darwin to Adelaide on the first transcontinental race for solar-powered craft.

A total of 21 vehicles started the world solar challenge, which Danish-born race organiser Hans Tholstrup expects to last six or seven days.

The craft, in a variety of space age shapes and sizes, have to cover a total of 3,200 kilometres through some of the sunniest parts of Australia.

The entrants range from the

hi-tech designs of leading U.S. Cwener Al Motors and Ford to garage-built vehicles put together on a small budget

Tholstrup said, he expected American General Motors "Sun-racer" to lead the field along with the Ford entry "Model S" and the Spirit of Biel team from Switzerland.

"I can see these three forming a breakaway group, but that doesn't mean there can't be a dark horse in the field," he said.

"It will prove an interesting event because the development behind these cars is incredible."

## West German colt prevails in U.S. race

LAUREL, MD. (R) — West German colt Le Glorieux came from behind to capture the 36th running of the \$750,000 Washington D.C. international thoroughbred horse race.

Le Glorieux, an 11-5 wagering choice, passed leader Great Communicator in the final 20 metres to win by a neck over the American gelding.

Le Glorieux's victory was worth \$450,000, while second place received \$150,000.

Motley, representing France at 21-1, finished third for \$75,000.

Gjatsk, the first Soviet horse to compete in the United States in 21 years, was never in contention. Great Communicator, a 17-1 longshot, led virtually the entire 1-1/4 miles as British colt Risk Me and Motley were prominent early.

Le Glorieux steadily moved up along the rail, while Risk Me faded on the far turn to a 10th-place finish.

Le Glorieux, representing Mrs. Werner Wolf of West Germany, was trained by Frenchman Robert Collet and ridden by Panamanian Laffit Pincay.

## Thrilling draw in seventh title chess battle



Karpov... striking move

SEVILLE, Spain (R) — The bitterly contested seventh game of the World Chess Championship between titleholder Garry Kasparov and challenger Anatoly Karpov has ended in a draw on.

The 79-move marathon which lasted eight and a half hours over two days, was ended Saturday at Karpov's suggestion.

Chess experts analysing the adjourned position on Friday night had said Karpov had defined winning chances and predicted a long defence for Kasparov.

The game's second session caused great confusion among grandmasters who considered that the 24-year-old Kasparov was playing recklessly.

Karpov, 36, appeared to have minimal winning chances after play resumed in an endgame with rook and two pawns against the champion's bishop and four pawns if Kasparov defended quietly.

Instead, Kasparov lashed out aggressively, embarking on an active plan which most experts judged as losing.

However, as Kasparov continued to move at high speed, a member of his delegation told reporters the position had been fully anticipated.

This claim was borne out when Kasparov successfully negotiated the complications to reach a drawn position.

English grandmaster Raymond Keene said: "If that was all prepared analysis then Kasparov can walk on water."

A draw from a difficult position achieved in such fashion is expected to give Kasparov a major psychological boost in his title defence.

Karpov leads the match, scheduled for 24 games, by a score of 4-3. He has won two, lost one with four draws.

## Nantes moves to second slot as Bordeaux loses in France

PARIS (Agencies) — Scottish striker Maurice Johnston fired his ninth goal of the season to pilot Nantes to a 2-1 win over Cannes and lift his club to second place in the French Soccer First Division, four points behind leaders Monaco.

West German captain Klaus Allofs also netted his ninth goal in his first season with Marseille, securing a 1-0 victory over Toulouse and hoisting him alongside teammate Jean-Pierre Papin.

Patrice Garande of Saint-Etienne and Johnston as the league's joint leading marksman.

Defending champions Bordeaux succumbed 1-0 away to Racing Club in Paris to slip behind Nantes on goal difference, four points behind Monaco, which was held to a goalless draw away to Riviera neighbours Nice on Friday.

Belgian World Cup midfielder Frankie Vercauteren broke a long deadlock for Nantes when he scored from a free-kick eight minutes into the second half.

Johnston added the second on the hour which guaranteed both points for Nantes despite a consolation goal for Cannes scored by Yugoslav veteran Dusan Savic seven minutes from time.

Moroccan World Cup striker Merry Krimau, who scored the lone goal which gave Racing victory over Monaco two weeks ago, repeated the trick against Bordeaux two minutes before the final whistle.

Nantes, Monaco's 2-1 victims last Saturday, are bracketed with Bordeaux on 21 points, one point clear of Metz and Racing, who achieved their latest victory with

out Uruguay World Cup star Enzo Francescoli, who was sent off against Cannes last week.

**Real held to a goalless draw**

Real Madrid's preparation for next week's European Cup clash against Porto suffered a setback on Saturday when they were held to a goalless draw at Athletic Bilbao — the first match they have not won this season.

Real return home clear at the top of the Spanish First Division with 17 points from nine games but no change to their impressive goal tally of 32 for and only two against.

Despite the lack of goals, it was an exciting game with both defences under pressure.

Athletic, who started the match three places behind their opponents, had the best of the first 15 minutes, forcing seven corners as Real were pinned down in defence.

Basque striker Pedro Uralde had the best two chances of the first half. A header after 22 minutes forced a great save from the Real goalkeeper and 16 minutes later another Uralde header came back off the post.

Real striker Emilio Butragueno wasted Real's best chance when he missed an open goal in the 26th minute.

Top Real scorer Hugo Sanchez said afterwards: "We didn't attack as well as usual and they defended very well. But we're happy, and optimistic about (the match against) Porto which will also be difficult."

Athletic's British coach Howard Kendall who had earlier said he wanted to be the first team to break Real's winning streak, said he was disappointed his team did not score. "I thought we just deserved to win," he said.

**Porto prevails**

Porto warmed up for next week's European Cup soccer clash with Real Madrid by beating Sporting Lisbon 2-0 on Saturday but their impressive home performance was overshadowed by injuries to key players.

A slick header in the 13th minute by Algerian striker Rabah Madjer and a Sousa penalty shortly after the interval kept the European champions four points clear at the top of the Portuguese First Division.

But question marks now hang over the line-up against the Spanish champions following injuries to Celso, a towering central defender from Brazil, and midfielder Jaime Magalhaes.

Celso limped off in the 27th minute with a groin strain and looks certain to miss Wednesday's keenly-awaited second round clash against Real, 2-1 up from the first leg in Spain.

Magalhaes suffered a leg injury which the team doctor rated slightly less serious than Celso's.

Porto are unbeaten in the league with 17 points from 10 games though they now look like facing a strong challenge from Benfica who have crept up the league after a disastrous start.

The Lisbon side, which meets Denmark's Aarhus in the European Cup, beat Rio Ave 2-0 with

second-half goals from Carlos Manuel and Swedish striker Mats Magnusson.

The win keeps Benfica, league champions last season, four points behind the leaders and two in front of Sporting.

Matches involving clubs in Europe were brought forward, the rest keeping to the normal Sunday league schedule.

**Luxembourg fears hooliganism**

Luxembourg, apparently fearing violence by Scottish fans in its capital city, has moved the venue for its forthcoming European Soccer Championship tie against Scotland to a town on the French border.

The Dec. 2 group seven qualifying match was to have been played in Luxembourg City but the Luxembourg Football Federation (LFF) said on Saturday it would now take place in Esch-sur-Alzette on the frontier with France.

City authorities had indicated that they wanted the match moved because they considered it a high-risk tie.

The 50-year-old Luxembourg City Stadium is now due to undergo repairs at the time of the fixture.

Soccer officials said city councillors appeared to have been influenced by rioting by English fans at matches between Luxembourg and England in 1977 and 1983.

After the last incident, the mayor barred English teams from playing in the city again.

## Berger wins Japan's Grand Prix

SUZUKA, Japan (R) — Gerhard Berger of Austria won the Japanese Grand Prix on Sunday in convincing style, emerging as a dangerous rival for other top Formula One drivers.

Berger took the lead in his Ferrari from pole position and stayed in front throughout to finish well ahead of Brazilian Ayrton Senna in a Lotus and Sweden's Stefan Johansson in a McLaren.

It was the 28-year-old Austrian's second Grand Prix victory after the Mexican Grand Prix last year.

Berger's Italian teammate Michele Alboreto proved Ferrari's commanding performance here at the purpose-built Suzuka Circuit by finishing fourth.

Thierry Boutsen of Belgium

brought his benetton to fifth place while Japan's Satoru Nakajima in a Lotus finished sixth in the 52-lap, held at his home stand.

Brazil's Nelson Piquet, who has already won this year's driver's championship, kept his Williams Honda in the front group until near the end but retired because of mechanical trouble.

Piquet became world champion on Saturday after his closest rival, teammate Nigel Mansell of Britain, was ruled out and went home because of an injury during Friday's official practice.

**Quiet return for Mansell**

Meanwhile, the British driver

## Mecir, Cash lead Paris tennis parade

PARIS (R) — Miloslav Mecir and Wimbledon champion Pat Cash follow up a lucrative week in Antwerp as favourites for more big-money winnings in the Paris Open tennis tournament, which begins on Monday.

Mecir comes away from his European Community Championship final with fellow Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl as top seed in Paris, where he failed to survive the first round in 1986.

Australian number one Cash, beaten by his Wimbledon final victim Lendl in the Antwerp semifinal, is seeded second in the richest one-week tournament on the Grand Prix circuit.

The championship in the modern Bercy indoor sports palace is worth \$840,000, including

\$140,000 to the singles victor.

For some, including Frenchman Yannick Noah, Andres Gomez of Ecuador and American Tim Mayotte, there is the added incentive of a place in the New York Masters Tournament for the year's eight top-ranked players, just four weeks away.

West German Boris Becker completed a rare treble of successive tournament wins in different continents to win the inaugural Paris Open last year but will not defend his title.

Becker and beaten 1986 Paris finalist Sergio Casal of Spain were both entered for the Stockholm Open, which coincides with the Paris tournament, though the twice former Wimbledon cham-

pion has since pulled out because of injury.

Mecir, beaten in the first round by Tarik Benhabiles in Paris last year, again faces a Frenchman in his opener, this time left-hander Guy Forget. Cash, who did not compete at Bercy last year, plays American Paul Annacone in the first round.

Noah, seeded third in the same half of the draw as Mecir, opens against Australian Wally Masur, looking for more positive performances after being whistled off in Antwerp following a jaded defeat by Polish veteran Wojtek Fibak in the second round.

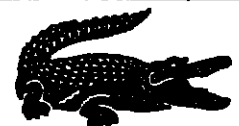
The ebullient Frenchman took a break from tennis after a run of poor form culminating in defeat by Briton Jeremy Bates in Bordeaux last July but returned triumphant in Basle last month.

Fourth seed Gomez, Noah's conqueror in the tournament of champions at Forest Hills in May, opens against Frenchman Thierry Champion. His projected quarter-final opponent is fifth seed Mayotte, who won his third tournament of 1987 last month in Toulouse and ousted Noah in the quarter-finals here last year.

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# Banker proposes giving Bundesbank role of central bank for EC

ANTWERP, Belgium (R) — The West German central bank, the Bundesbank, could be adapted to the role of a central bank for the European Community (EC), a senior West German central banker suggested on Saturday.

Mr. Wilhelm Nolling, president of the Federal Reserve Bank in Hamburg and a member of the Bundesbank's policy-making committee, said the bank, which already dominates European monetary policies, could eventually be "europeneised" by including representatives from EC member states.

"I am against toying about with new bureaucracies. I am not in favour of establishing a new superpower alongside the present set up of central banks," Mr. Nolling told reporters at a conference on the European Currency Unit (ECU) in Belgium.

"But I don't have any illusions about the readiness of politicians to accept this," Mr. Nolling said, adding he was not speaking as a spokesman for the Bundesbank.

French President Francois Mitterrand called last month for a new European central bank to help supervise increasing economic integration in the 12-nation Community.

At present EC member states attempt to coordinate their economic policies within the framework of the European Monetary System (EMS), an exchange rate mechanism which imposes strict limits on the fluctuations of eight EC currencies.

In a rare departure from traditional Bundesbank policy, Mr. Nolling also said he doubted whether Britain should be allowed to join the EMS exchange rate system.

"(Bundesbank President Karl Otto) Poehl has been saying for years that the British ought to be in there. He has never actually said why," he said. "I think you might find there would be instability in the system in Europe were the pound (sterling) to join."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has so far strongly resisted calls from her EC partners to take Britain into full EMS membership.

## Intervention lacks coordination

On stabilising currency markets, Mr. Nolling said that intervention by West European central banks on foreign exchange markets last week lacked coordination.

European central banks intervened heavily to stem the fall in the dollar and to ease some of the tensions caused within the EMS by the U.S. currency's decline.

"We found a distinct lack of coordination last week in intervention of central banks," Mr. Nolling said.

"It is impossible in Europe to on the one hand buy dollars when on the other hand there is one European government selling dollars at the same time," Mr. Nolling noted.

His comments were supported by Mr. Pierre Languetin, president of the Swiss National Bank, who told reporters there had been some problems of coordination, but this was due to conflicting interests.

Mr. Languetin declined to give further details but analysts said the lack of coordination appeared to stem from efforts to ease strains within the EMS.

The EMS came under heavy pressure towards the end of last week as funds flowed out of the dollar into the system's strongest currency, the German mark, pushing it up against weaker EMS currencies such as the French franc and Italian lira.

The Bank of France is believed to have intervened heavily to support the franc.

However, whereas the Bundesbank would probably buy dollars to stop the decline in the U.S. currency, a country with a weaker currency might have to sell dollars to defend its own currency, one analyst said.

The EMS is expected to come under renewed pressure this week if there is any further decline in the dollar. However, EC officials who met in Madrid on Friday ruled out any possibility of an immediate realignment in the system.

# Car companies record higher income

DETROIT (R) — Chrysler Corporation, America's third largest carmaker, said last week its third-quarter earnings rose 7.6 per cent but it plans to lay off about 3,500 workers to cut costs after its takeover of American Motors.

Chrysler said third-quarter earnings rose to \$253 million or \$1.15 per share, the third-best results recorded for the period, from \$253 million or \$1.06 per share.

The company said worldwide sales in the quarter rose to \$6.17 billion from \$5.17 billion a year earlier.

The earnings were somewhat above Wall Street analysts' estimates. They had pegged the net at about \$1 per share. The latest quarter included the acquisition of American Motors Corporation (AMC).

Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca cited the \$1.6 billion AMC

acquisition as well as the \$372 million purchase of Electrospace Systems, of Richardson, Texas, and the purchase of NCF Leasing as well as a slump in industry sales and a strike in Canada as negatively affecting the company.

"We were still able to record one of the finest earnings periods in our history," he said in a statement.

But Mr. Iacocca confirmed earlier reports that the company will lay off about nine per cent or 3,500 of its salaried workers. Mr. Iacocca said the figure was "fairly accurate. It may be more."

Chrysler has about 38,000 salaried employees, including some 5,800 who were added when it bought AMC in August.

Ford Motor Co., the world's most profitable carmaker, announced record third-quarter income of \$703 million, up 1.4 per cent on a year ago despite a seven per cent drop in its worldwide vehicle sales.

Ford earned \$2.76 per share on sales of \$15.2 billion, against \$2.61 per share or \$14.4 billion in the 1986 quarter.

Ford cited higher income from its European and Asia-Pacific operations that offset a slight drop in overall North American earnings compared with last year, when the company had a one-time gain of \$102 million from sales of assets.

# World Bank discounts lending threat

ISLAMABAD (R) — World Bank President Barber Conable said on Saturday he saw no immediate threat to his institution's lending programme from the present global financial market upheaval.

He told reporters on arrival for a four-day visit to Pakistan the global economy must continue to expand to provide a proper environment within which the World Bank could encourage growth of developing countries and that a loss of confidence could be a serious thing.

"However it should not have any direct or immediate impact on our plans in Pakistan or elsewhere," he said about the crash of stock markets.

He said member governments had already pledged an increase in the bank's resources "and we believe those resources will be provided."

Mr. Conable said the market crash could be temporary but the whole global system depended on a willingness to continue investing.

A rise in interest rates would make it difficult for client states to borrow money, Mr. Conable said, adding however that it was by no means sure that interest rates were going up.

Mr. Conable said there had been some recoupment already from the crash and added: "Assuming wise leadership by our governmental leaders — and I understand there is also talk of an economic summit again — there will not be a contraction based on fear. If the government worked together they should be able to offset the effects of the crash significantly."

He said it was difficult to know what the crash would mean in the long run. "But I don't believe it necessarily affects the economy unless there is a generalised loss of confidence following it."

In Annandale-On-Hudson, New York, leading American economist John Kenneth Galbraith called on Saturday for

effective government, low interest rates and an expansive fiscal policy to avert a depression in the United States.

Mr. Galbraith, replying by telephone to questions posed by fellow economists taking part in a panel discussion at Bard College in New York State, said speculation had caused the slide in the world stock markets.

"As in a casino, fools and their money are soon or anyhow eventually parted," he stated.

Mr. Galbraith said a depression can be averted by "effective government, including a president who is not out to lunch."

He added that "low interest rates and when needed, an appropriately expansive fiscal policy" would also steer the U.S. economy out of bad times.

Another panelist, Nobel laureate James Tobin, agreed with Mr. Galbraith and urged a tax increase and cuts in the budget deficit to improve the economy.

However, he suggested that action should be taken in future, not now "so that you don't withdraw more purchasing power from the public than you have to."

Although he was critical of the Reagan administration's fiscal policies, Mr. Tobin later praised Mr. Alan Greenspan, head of the Federal Reserve, for lowering the interest rate.

Mr. Tobin told reporters that Mr. Greenspan's easy money policy made money available when it is needed and encouraged investment, spending and home building.

In London, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the U.S. government on Saturday it must drastically cut its budget deficit to end turmoil on world stock markets, the Observer

newspaper said on Sunday.

The newspaper, citing no sources, described the intervention as "an unprecedented attempt to meddle in the handling of America's financial affairs."

It said Mrs. Thatcher told Washington that present efforts in Congress to cut the deficit by \$23 billion were not enough to halt uncertainty that has hit stock markets throughout the world in the last two weeks.

A spokesman of Mrs. Thatcher said he was not aware of any exchange between the prime minister and Washington officials on Saturday. "But the prime minister has made it clear on many occasions she believes a cut in the deficit would aid economic progress," he said.

West European governments argue that the United States budget deficit, which President Reagan had pledged to end when elected president eight years ago, is damaging their trade and internal economic growth.

In Phoenix, Arizona, President Reagan said on Saturday the financial markets had echoed his warnings that wrongheaded government policies could send the U.S. economy into a tailspin.

He made the remarks in his weekly radio address as cabinet officials and members of Congress discussed ways to pare \$23 billion from the federal deficit. They adjourned the meeting in Washington until Monday without reaching final agreement.

"From now on, deficit cuts, like diamonds, must be forever," President Reagan said in the speech, recorded before he travelled to Arizona.

Noting that the federal deficit in the fiscal year just ended was \$73 billion lower than the previous one and asserting that the economic recovery "continues strong," President Reagan said he had warned in recent months of potential pitfalls.

"Well now the stock market is giving its own warning. And there are some steps we can take in Washington to deal with the federal deficit, to reject moves toward trade protectionism and to examine the stock market mechanism and procedures," he said.

Referring to the Washington talks on cutting the deficit, President Reagan said:

"Cutting deficits can no longer be a sometime thing. Let's resolve that from now on we will join together each year to bring it down again until the budget is balanced. When we cut spending, it must stay cut. No coming back to next year with new programmes or replacing old reductions with new increases."

President Reagan did not mention taxes, which he had opposed before he agreed to the White House-congressional meetings after the stock market plunged.

One of the congressmen taking part in the Washington talks, Republican Senator Bob Pack-

wood, told reporters:

"If the facts are there, I think on Monday we could reach a conclusion."

Meanwhile, Third World nations, dependent on growth to overcome huge debts and poverty, fear the stock market slide will push the global economy into recession.

Wall Street and other major stock markets recovered some of their huge losses last week but brokers expect more volatility and Third World officials are still unsure of the final impact.

"The financial authorities of the major countries have had a big shock, and the impact of their decisions on the economy is yet to be seen," a senior Mexican monetary official said.

He saw the slump as a big test of major nations' ability to effectively coordinate economic policy, which the Group of 24 developing nations finance ministers frequently claim is lacking.

Foreign banking sources also said the stock market crash will raise pressure on negotiators in New York to resolve the eight-month moratorium by Brazil, the Third World's biggest debtor.

Officials in developing countries applaud Washington's assurances on giving enough liquidity to the financial system — marking one significant difference to the market crash of 1929 — but say investor confidence now hinges on firm action to cut the budget deficit.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1987

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** This morning would be a good time to work on pleasing those around you and improving your interpersonal relationships. Later, however, don't force any issues, and avoid arguments and confrontations.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19):** A new method of handling your daily chores will be more efficient than usual. Use your charm to alleviate a tension-filled situation. Be tactful with your mate tonight. Saying the wrong thing could be costly.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21):** This is not the time to adopt new opinions where a friend is concerned. The resultant confusion would create a bad situation.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21):** You may find it necessary to make some revisions in your financial plans. Be sure to drive with the utmost care.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21):** Make any needed repairs to your property, but don't rush into anything without consulting an expert. Pay special attention to your mate.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22):** An opportunity to form a partnership may arise. This arrangement could be surprisingly profitable later on if you follow through with it.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22):** The right attitude will make your daily work seem much less mundane. Be wary of a troublemaker this evening, but don't lose your temper.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21):** Don't get started on any new projects unless you're sure you'll have plenty of time. Remember: There's no such thing as an "easy job."

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21):** This is the chance you've been waiting for to get your personal life in order. Someone may be disturbed tonight, so be soothing.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20):** Be careful in arranging your schedule today. Think of prior commitments which may take precedence over new plans.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19):** A money expert has given you some very good advice, so stop procrastinating and follow it. Drive very carefully this evening.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20):** Avoid a person who usually tries to tell you what to do and is just very boring in general. Be cautious in dealing with financial affairs.

# Japanese displace Swiss as world's biggest savers

GENEVA (R) — The Japanese saved twice as much money in their banks last year and now have bank savings nearly three times as large as the United States average, the International Savings Bank Institute (ISBI) said last week.

The Japanese average per person was \$27,303 at the end of 1986, up from \$13,135 the year before. In the United States, it was \$9,733, up from \$9,250 in 1985.

Some economists say the low U.S. savings rate has forced the government to turn abroad, largely to Japan, to finance its budget deficit. And the money Americans do not save, they spend — buying huge amounts of imported goods.

The net effect is to push the dollar down and keep U.S. interest rates high. And investors fear that this threatens a global recession helped send stock markets crashing past month.

Since the ISBI reports its figures in dollars, some of the rise in Japanese savings reflects the dollar's sharp slide against the yen. But even in the local currency, the Japanese boosted their bank savings by nearly two-thirds. Americans raised theirs by only five per cent.

The ISBI, which represents 3,000 savings banks in 79 countries, said the Japanese were the biggest savers, displacing the Swiss, whose accounts on average rose to \$23,728 per person from \$17,255 at the end of 1985.

They were followed by the Belgians, at \$14,555 ahead, West Germans (\$12,288), Austrians (\$10,200), Danes (\$10,164) and then the Americans.

# Gorbachev assails earlier Soviet economic policy in new book

WASHINGTON (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his new book has assailed the domestic economic policy of his country before he came to power, according to excerpts published on Saturday in an American magazine.

In the book, Mr. Gorbachev also called for greater emphasis on a capitalist-style profit motive in his communist country, but said his goal was to improve socialism, not end it.

According to U.S. News and World Report, which published the excerpts, the Soviet leader finished the book seven weeks ago, which the magazine said explained his mysterious long absence from Moscow.

The new book, entitled "Perestroika: New Thinking For Our Country And The World," was published by Bessie Harper Row specifically for an American audience, according to the magazine.

In the book Mr. Gorbachev explained the title means "a revolution" — an apparent reference to his new openness policy of "glasnost."

In his criticisms of various economic failures, Mr. Gorbachev who came to power in 1985, said the Soviet Union "started to lose momentum" in the last half of the 1970s.

"An absurd situation was developing," he wrote. "The Soviet Union, the world's biggest producer of steel, raw materials, fuel and energy, has shortfalls in them due to wasteful or inefficient use."

"One of the biggest producers of grain for food, it nevertheless has to buy millions of tons of grain a year for fodder," he noted.

He said the main shortcoming of the old economic machinery was "above all the lack of inner stimuli for self development."

In his nod toward capitalist-type motivation, Mr. Gorbachev said: "Every enterprise must proceed from real social demands to determine production and sales plans for itself."

He added: "Enterprises must be put in such conditions as to encourage economic competition for the best satisfaction of consumer demands, and employees' incomes must strictly depend on end production results, on profits."

But he made it clear he is not about to give up communism.

"There are people in the West who would like to tell us that socialism is in a deep crisis and has brought our society to a dead end," he wrote.

He added: "We have only one way out, they say: To adopt capitalist methods of economic management and social patterns, to drift toward capitalism. But those in the West who expect us to give up socialism will be disappointed."

Mr. Gorbachev, due to come to Washington on Dec. 7 for an arms control summit with President Reagan, commented on U.S. arms expenditures, saying those hoping to strain the Soviet Union with an arms race "seem too presumptuous about their own economic well-being."

"No matter how rich the USA is, it can ill afford to throw away a third of a trillion dollars a year on armaments," he said.

"The U.S. federal debt is, in fact, the Pentagon's debt and will have to be repaid by many generations of Americans," Mr. Gorbachev wrote. "But anyway, it is the Americans' own business."

Mr. Gorbachev also said there were "glaring shortcomings in our health services" despite a huge number of doctors and hospital beds.

"Our rockets can find Halley's Comet and fly to Venus with amazing accuracy, but side by side with these scientific and technological triumphs is an obvious lack of efficiency in using scientific achievements for economic needs, and many household appliances are of poor quality," he concluded.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Fran Rogus

ACROSS

1 Packs tightly

5 Vary within limits

10 Stinger

14 Chills and fever

15 Zola

16 Water jar

17 Dole

18 Important

19 Maraud

20 Reproduced

21 Religious image

22 "Golden Boy" dramatist

23 "— golden"

26 Sunday: abbr.

29 Legal point

30 Festival times

34 Askew

36 Warm over

37 Oriental nurse

38 Jason's ship

39 Mignonette

42 Profession

44 Ambience

46 Hood's weapon

47 Netherlands city

48 "— is bliss"

49 Stuffs

54 Sealed

55 River craft

59 "Clair de —"

60 Stage whisper

61 Century plant

62 It wine region

63 Penny-pinch

64 Antifoams

65 Alternatives

66 Imitators

67 Student's obstacle

DOWN

1 Skopje for a deer

2 Riposte factor

3 Speechless

4 Caraway and poppy

5 Vitified

6 Priestly vestments

7 Gaseous element

8 Once-over

9 Scaleless fish

10 "— weep and tears that speak" (Cowley)

11 Wings

12 Aperture

13 Tablets

22 Belg. river

24 Wrath

25 Corn unit

26 Asterisks

27 Anouk —

28 Explosion

31 Spectral

32 Fumed

33 Reserve

35 "— out of joint" ("Hamlet")

40 Excavations

41 Julian of TV

42 Food troughs

43 Common abbr.

45 Dirt

46 Glance

48 Uplift

50 Remove

51 Feet of —

52 Artifice

53 Theater go.

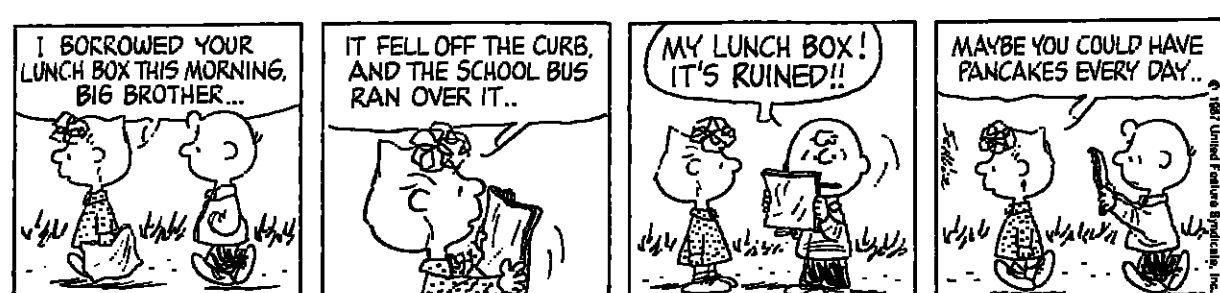
56 Author Haley

57 "It's time — change" (Dewey)

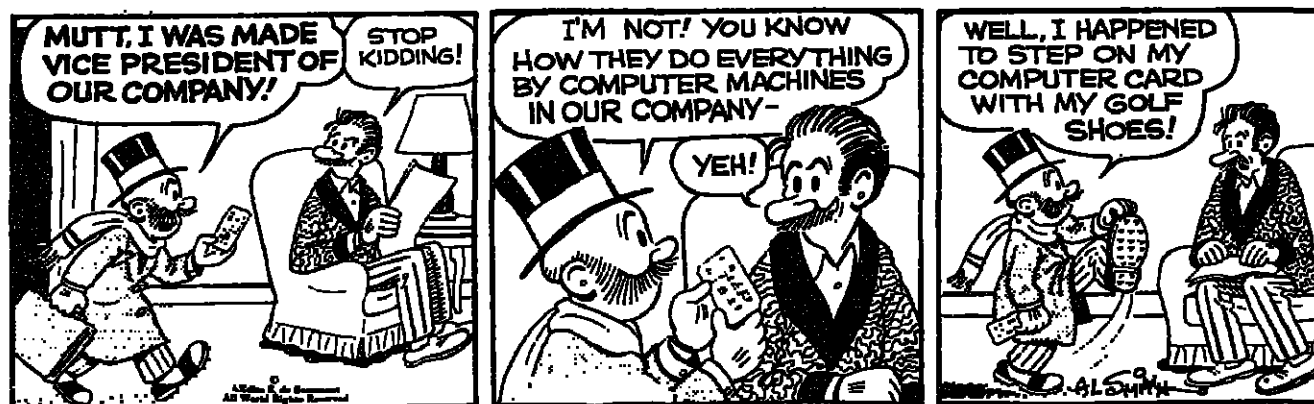
58 Sports group

60 Dr. gp.

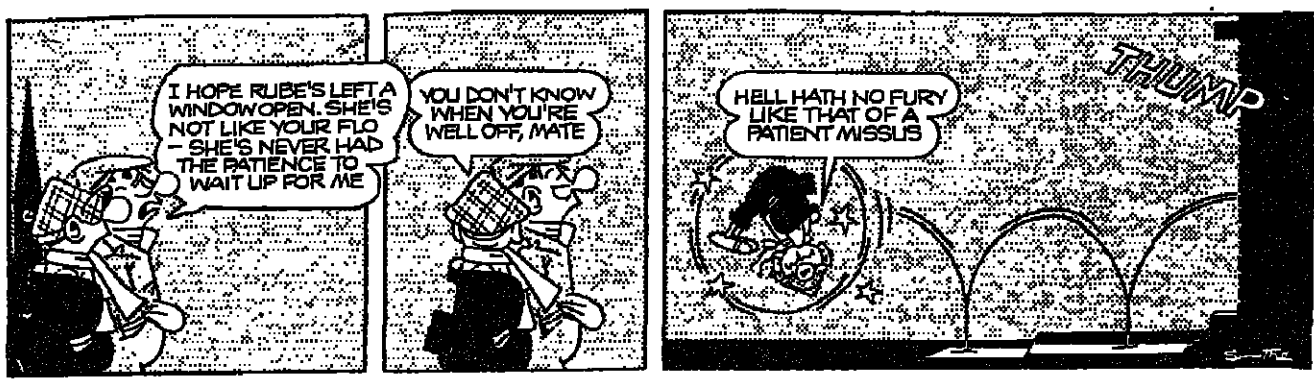
## Peanuts



## Mutt'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris

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## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

POVER

VERAG

FARFAY

ATTORE

LOOKS LIKE A BAD SIGN.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FABLE PARTY THEORY LOCALE

Answer: What the dancer got when he ate too much — A "BALLET-A-CHE"



